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Angst Over German Rightists

Kohl Calls Voter Protest a "Terrible Defeat"

By Marc Fisher
Washington Post Service

BERLIN — Despite the rise of rightist political parties across Europe, a breakthrough by German extremists in regional elections has sparked particularly acute angst both in Germany and around the Continent.

The success Sunday of far-right parties in the German states of Baden-Württemberg and Schleswig-Holstein led mainstream Bonn politicians to speak of a threat to Germany's party system and to pledge joint efforts to ease popular displeasure with the status quo.

Chancellor Helmut Kohl, whose Christian Democratic Union suffered what he called "a terrible defeat" as it lost sole control of Baden-Württemberg for the first time in 20 years, said Monday: "This is a protest vote and we would all be well advised to take the results very seriously. We took a few hits yesterday because we didn't work together enough."

Mr. Kohl's probable 1994 challenger, the Social Democrat Björn Engholm, who barely maintained his majority in his home state of Schleswig-Holstein, also pledged a new start, calling voter concern over the rising number of foreigners in Germany a symbol of "diffuse fears of an uncertain future."

But despite the rhetoric, neither major party showed signs of budging from sharply contrasting ideas on asylum, the most emotional issue in voters' minds. Mr. Kohl's party wants to change the constitutional guarantees of asylum for the politically oppressed. The opposition maintains that Germany has a historical duty to offer asylum to victims of repression anywhere.

Sunday's results seemed particularly disturbing to Christian Democrats, who had hoped to dull the extremists' appeal with a heavy campaign emphasis on "finally solving the asylum problem," as a party flyer put it.

But Mr. Kohl showed no interest in Social Democratic calls for a "roundtable" or "national

council" to create a common approach to economic and social problems. In Baden-Württemberg, however, the Christian Democrats appear to have no choice but to invite the Social Democrats into a coalition.

Recent moves by Mr. Kohl that appeared to be designed to appeal to rightist voters — his decision to invite the shunned Austrian president, Kurt Waldheim, to lunch and his party's emphasis on curbing the number of foreigners entering Germany — did not help the Christian Democrats and may even have backfired.

Social Democratic critics said Mr. Kohl actually helped the extremists by lending credence to their biting anti-foreigner message.

The number of German voters who might cast protest ballots for extremists is even higher than

the 12 percent that the Republicans and two smaller radical parties won in Baden-Württemberg on Sunday, said Klaus Liepelt, an analyst. A survey conducted there for his institute for Applied Social Research found that 19 percent of voters said they were prepared to vote for the radical right.

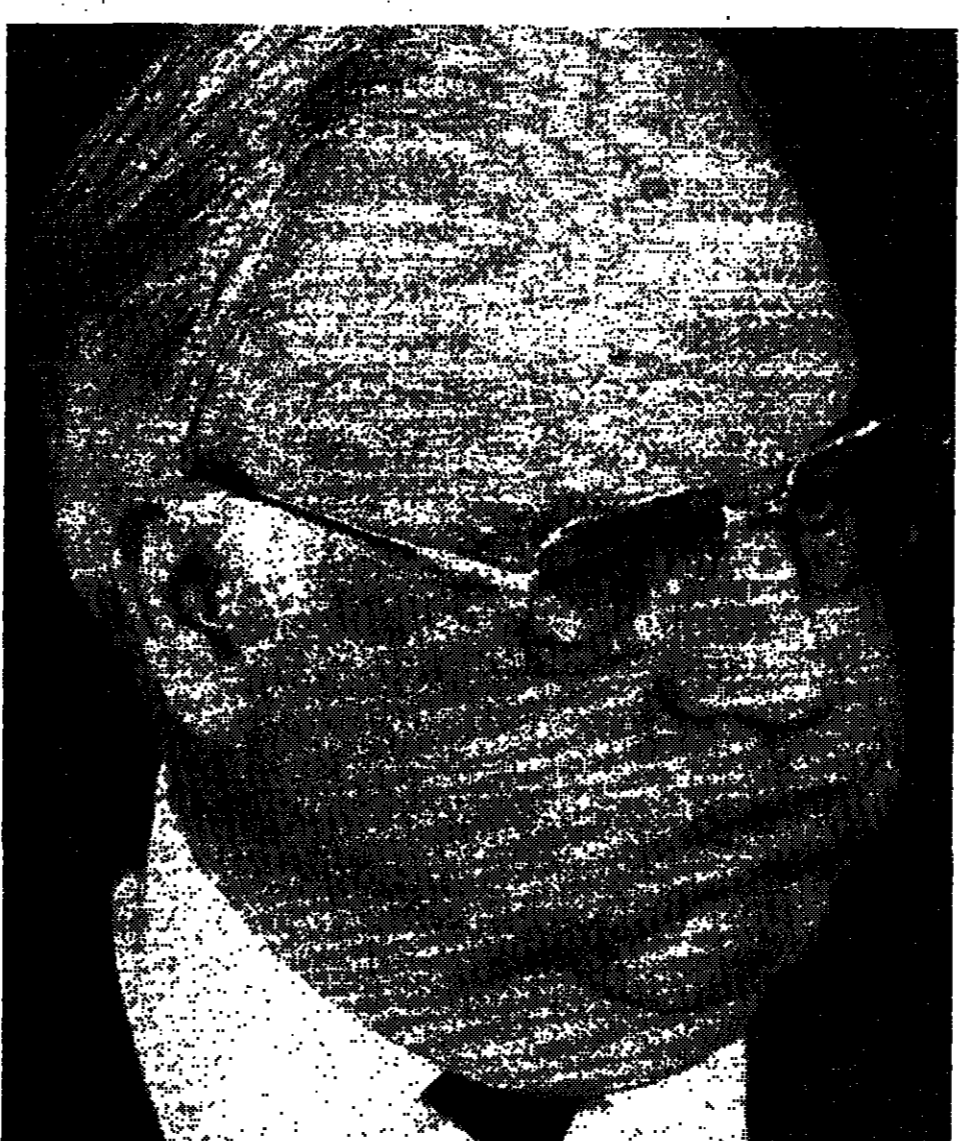
According to that study, the right's rise to become the third largest party in two state parliaments is no one-time phenomenon, but part of a structural change in European politics and a continuation of a trend already visible before the collapse of communism in 1989.

Rightist parties in France, Italy and Belgium have made strong showings as economic troubles gave extremists a chance to blame immigrants for hard times.

In Germany, that trend was combined with a growing popular impression of an increasingly removed and stalemated political establishment.

The government has been unable to resolve several major controversies, including asylum, a new abortion law, a proposed expansion of Ger-

See GERMANS, Page 4



Helmut Kohl on Monday, before his party met in Bonn to discuss the election results.

Italy Votes Out Old Order and Gets Turmoil

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

ROME — The Christian Democrats, who have dominated Italian politics since World War II as Europe's longest-governing political dynasty, suffered their worst setback ever in national elections Monday night, as insurgent groups gnawed at the support of all the country's established political players.

Two days of high-turnout polling in the country's first national vote since the end of the Cold War left none of the bastions of Italy's postwar politics unscathed. According to unofficial computer projections, the Christian Democrats' share of the vote fell below one-third, its lowest ever, while support for Italy's Communists, once Europe's most powerful, slid from more than a quarter of the vote to about a fifth.

Commentators and politicians said that the unconfirmed results presaged turmoil, because they showed no obvious combination of parties strong enough to form a government to replace the outgoing coalition of Christian Democrats, Socialists, Social Democrats and Liberals.

"This is an earthquake for the entire government," said a Christian Democrat spokesman as the Senate vote came in. "It seems to me that with this vote, trust has been denied to us. It remains to be seen how the Parliament can govern."

The elections for the 315-seat Senate and the 630-seat Chamber of Deputies had been cast as Italy's most important since the war. But while many Italians voted for change, what they seemed to face was the prospect of political upheaval from a protest vote reflecting discontent at corruption and inefficiency.

Projections showed Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti's Christian Democrats, who have dominated all 50 Italian governments since the fall of fascism, with 29.2 percent of the lower-house vote, down from 34.3 in the last national vote, in 1987.

Support for the four-party coalition came to 43 percent in the Senate and about 48 percent in the Chamber of Deputies, far below 1987, when the bloc won a majority of almost 54 percent. Governmental survival usually depends on the ability to build and maintain a lower-house majority.

"The old majority no longer exists, and putting a new one together seems very difficult," said the Socialist leader, Bettino Craxi, reflecting the broad sense that Italy's political future was unclear.

Unless late vote-tallying for the lower house reversed the early trend, prospects were for vigorous, and possibly vain, horse-trading to develop a new coalition — or even for new elections — analysts said.

Spokesmen for most parties said that the vote showed an urgent need for change in Italy's postwar system of proportional representation, which was designed to avoid totalitarian rule but has produced weak and unstable governments with the same players.

The need for a stronger central government, analysts said Monday night, is heightened by the country's pressing economic and social problems — a crippling budget deficit, crumbling public services, the widespread influence of organized crime and the likely strains of European integration beginning next year.

The electoral projections threw many political plans into disarray. Mr. Craxi, for instance, had reportedly struck a deal with Mr. Andreotti to take over the prime minister's post, but the Socialist's failure to improve their 1987 standing, and Mr. Craxi's own comments, suggested that his political future was in doubt.

Technically, it was still possible for the governing partners to rebuild an alliance that ended last year when the small Republican Party left the coalition. Since then, however, the Republican leader, Giorgio La Malfa, has vowed to remain in opposition, and it was unclear Monday night that Mr. Andreotti would return.

See ITALY, Page 4

EC, Hoping to End Fighting, Recognizes Bosnia-Herzegovina

By Charles Goldsmith
International Herald Tribune

LUXEMBOURG — The European Community on Monday recognized the independence of the Yugoslav republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, expressing confidence that the decision would help end the violence in the ethnically mixed region.

The decision by EC foreign ministers takes effect Tuesday to allow other countries to take the same step simultaneously. The Community recognized the republics of Slovenia and Croatia in January.

EC foreign ministers stopped short Monday of recognizing the southern Yugoslav republic of Macedonia, but they said

that such a decision would probably be made within a month.

While the EC was meeting, snipers fired on tens of thousands of people who took to the streets of Sarajevo, Bosnia-Herzegovina's capital, to demand peace. The Associated Press reported. Five people were killed, and the police said they arrested six Serbian gunmen.

After the shootings, hundreds of people from all three of Bosnia-Herzegovina's main ethnic groups — Slavic Muslims, Serbs and Croats — stormed into the nearby parliament, saying that they would seize power and form a government of national salvation.

Earlier Monday, explosions and shelling

rocked Sarajevo, and at least two more deaths were reported.

Leaders of Bosnia-Herzegovina's three ethnic groups had appealed for a cease-fire on Sunday. The republic's president, Alija Izetbegovic, a Muslim, blamed the fighting on Serbs who oppose independence. Muslims, who make up 40 percent of Bosnia-Herzegovina's population of 4.4 million, and Croats, who make up about 17 percent, favor independence.

The Belgrade-based news agency Tanjug reported seven people killed overnight and 40 wounded in Sarajevo. It was not clear whether all of those casualties were in addition to the eight dead and 30 wounded

reported Sunday night by Sabina Cabaravdic, an editor at Sarajevo radio.

The violence came as up to 14,000 UN peacekeepers were being deployed in Croatia. Their deployment is to be completed by April 25.

In its action Monday, the EC also said it was willing to lift trade sanctions against the republic of Serbia, pending certain conditions, on the ground that the Serbian government had recently shown a constructive approach to an EC-sponsored conference on Yugoslavia's future.

Bosnia-Herzegovina's Muslims and Croats approved independence last month in a referendum opposed by the republic's



Klosk

EC Lifts Oil Ban On South Africa

LUXEMBOURG (Reuters) — European Community foreign ministers agreed Monday to scrap the EC oil embargo against South Africa, and they formally lifted sanctions on sporting and cultural contacts.

The move, announced in a statement, follows the vote by whites last month in a referendum to back President F.W. de Klerk's efforts to dismantle apartheid and reach agreement on a new constitution with the majority black population.

The only remaining sanctions are embargoes on imports and exports of arms and sensitive goods for the armed forces, along with measures affecting military and nuclear cooperation.

Isaac Asimov, the science-fiction writer, died Monday in New York. Page 2.



NOT A GOOD EGG — Policemen hauling away a man after he threw an egg at John Major on Monday. The prime minister's face was cut. Analysts, meanwhile, warn of an era of instability no matter who wins the British general election on Thursday. Page 2.

Parched Southern Africa Gets Desperate

By David B. Ottaway
Washington Post Service

BULAWAYO, Zimbabwe — What may be the worst drought of the century has brought 115 million people in southern Africa to the brink of catastrophe. In this landlocked nation, the shortage of water and food is at a critical stage.

As teams of disaster relief officials from the U.S. Agency for International Development and UN agencies crisscross the region to assess needs, a consensus is developing that about 10 million tons of food will have to be imported

over the next 12 months to prevent mass starvation. However, there appears to be little confidence that the region's ports, railroads and trucks will be able to handle such quantities.

Zimbabwe, which says it needs 3,000 tons of food a day transported by truck from South Africa to feed its 10 million people, is only managing to bring in 1,000 tons a day because of logistical obstacles. The country has only 60,000 tons of food in stock, enough to feed its people for 10 days.

"The impact of the drought here is totally different than in Ethiopia, but just as terrible,"

said Ted Morse, AID's regional director in Harare, the Zimbabwean capital.

The signs of pending disaster can be seen everywhere here, from the dried-out fields of unharvested corn stubble and empty lakes and dams, to the hungry faces of peasants and food lines in cities.

Mr. Morse characterized the situation here as one of "extensive human suffering and malnutrition" in many rural areas. "If food deliveries are not greatly accelerated, you're going to see a

See DROUGHT, Page 4

Yeltsin Squeaks By in Test Poll

Margin of Victory Portends a Rough Time

By Fred Hiatt
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — President Boris N. Yeltsin narrowly won an important test vote Monday on the first day of a Russian parliamentary session that is expected to severely challenge his program of radical economic reform.

Mr. Yeltsin beat back an immediate test of his authority from hard-liners opposed to his reforms, as delegates voted, 447 to 412, not to place on the agenda a motion of no-confidence in his government.

But the closeness of his victory in the Kremlin's Grand Palace and the vociferousness of opposition to free-market reform guaranteed further challenges in the days ahead. Already on Monday, deputies overrode Mr. Yeltsin's objections and demanded that he personally account for the state of the economy and the outcome of reforms thus far. His accounting is likely to take place Tuesday.

"There will be sharp discussion, there will be some rectifications, there will be some personnel changes," said Vladimir Lukin, a deputy whom Mr. Yeltsin recently appointed ambassador to the United States. "I think it is necessary, and I think it will be done."

Mr. Yeltsin had previously agreed to make some "corrections" and new appointments. His challenge will be to satisfy the Congress of People's Deputies without undermining his reforms or losing the confidence of Western powers who recently pledged a multibillion-dollar aid package.

The Congress is meeting for the first time since the Soviet Union collapsed and Mr. Yeltsin emerged as Russia's pre-eminent leader. While Lenin's bust was hidden behind a curtain and a revolutionary tricolor Russian flag, the conservative views of the nearly 1,000 deputies — many of them high-level members of the former Communist Party — were less well-scrubbed.

Still, it was striking that even Mr. Yeltsin's conservative foes claimed to support the idea of economic reform, while opposing only the pace or method that Russia's first democratically elected president has chosen. Most delegates said they believed that Mr. Yeltsin, his economic czar, Yegor T. Gaidar, and their overall economic program will survive the Congress session.

"There is a threat to reform, but I'm sure nothing will happen," said a spokesman for the Congress.

See RUSSIA, Page 4

For Clinton, Make or Break

By Robin Toner
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Almost no one expected this to be an ordinary election year. There was too much anger in the public opinion polls, too much cynicism toward the government, too much discontent with the way things are.

Now, on the day of the New York primary, the Democrats are taking the full measure of the rough, conflicted and unpredictable politics of 1992.

The unrest can be heard in the voices of New Yorkers who talk in the same breath of their disgust with the politicians and their yearning for a brokered convention, in which politicians would ne-

gotiate to choose a nominee. It is there in the re-emergence of Jesse L. Jackson, an Edmund G. Brown Jr. and a Patrick J. Caddell, impresarios of discontent sensing the energies of the time.

It is there in Paul E. Tsongas's dance on the sidelines, and in the yearnings among some Democrats for a white knight, although few can agree on just who that knight would be. And it is there, most of all, in Governor Bill Clinton's strange political journey, which seems destined on some days for nomination and on other days for disaster. The next phase of his journey will be decided, Tuesday, by the voters of New York.

[In a televised debate Monday.

Mr. Clinton and Mr. Brown squared off again. The Associated Press reported. Mr. Brown said Mr. Clinton promoted racism by playing golf at an all-white club, drawing a fiery retort that at times collapsed into angry finger-pointing.

"Jerry Brown knows I'm not racist," Mr. Clinton said. "I have demonstrated in a Southern climate all my life a deep commitment to civil rights and equal opportunity." He continued, "As governor and throughout my life, I have fought for equal opportunity for everyone."

[In an hour-long joint appearance later. Mr. Clinton and Mr. Brown

See PRIMARY, Page 4

Business/Finance

Only 300 of 12,000 striking Caterpillar workers obeyed a back-to-work order. Page 13.

The Bundesbank lost a hand to the Finnish market. Page 13.

The Dollar in New York
DOW JONES
Up 1.825
Down 1.7475
28.38
3,275.49
Yes 133.178
FF 5.508

Crossword Page 16.
Weather Page 2.

Life in the Minors: No Fame or Fortune, Only Diamonds in 7 Countries

By Ian Thomsen
International Herald Tribune

PARMA, Italy — When Rick Lancelotti was 34, he had forgotten all the dreams he once had about becoming famous. By then he was a career minor leaguer, a player for 14 unnoted years, which is so much baseball that if Amelia Earhart could have attached all of Lancelotti's swings onto her propeller she would have lived to meet Neil Armstrong.

Just when it appeared that Lancelotti was going to disappear inside of the Baseball Encyclopedia, he sat down one day in a large dark room and the curtains were drawn open and

there he was. That was him. He was Kevin Costner. Or, rather, Costner was doing everything he possibly could to try to pretend to be Rick Lancelotti.

The movie was "Bull Durham," in which Costner survives personal insult long enough to break the career minor-league home-run record. In Pawtucket, Rhode Island, Lancelotti had already broken this record. (In real life, though, he didn't know he'd broken it. He wasn't even aware that there was such a record. He read about it in the newspaper months later.)

Of course, Crash Davis, the character played by Costner, was entirely fictional, with no resemblance intended toward any person, living or dead. It is the story of Lancelotti's life that a popular movie should be based on his career without anyone knowing of his existence.

"It was a good movie," says Lancelotti, waiting to be served a pizza here, "but it could have been a classic, if they'd stuck to the story of the guy trying to make it in the minors. But then they went Hollywood and bring in Susan Sarandon, and he falls in love with Susan Sarandon. People started asking me how many Susan Sarandons I'd met in the minors. I'd say, 'Man, there aren't any Susan Sarandons hanging around in A ball. If there were I'd still be in A ball.'"

He is joking, because the real-life Crash Davis has a wife and two kids living in Buffalo, New York, and three mortgages to cover, which is why he, at 35, is now the first baseman for the Parma Angels in the Italian Baseball League. This is his 16th year of professional baseball, his 20th team, his 15th league, his seventh country, and his fourth continent.

"I had to count it up," he says.

When Lancelotti tries to retrace the path that steered him to Parma, he always returns to the same crossing: "Dick Williams," he says, tapping his lip. "In all my life I never met a colder, more ruthless man than Dick Williams."

Lancelotti was drafted in the 11th round by the Pittsburgh Pirates in 1977 out of Glassboro State College in New Jersey. One day all of a sudden it was September 1982 and he was in Cincinnati, in his 17th major league game, playing left field for the San Diego Padres.

In the eighth inning, two out and two men on base with the Padres leading, 4-2, Ron Oester zapped a drive toward the wall. Lancelotti tried to run through the wall, but walls aren't made for that purpose. He laid crumpled on the ground. The wall was still a wall. An umpire sprinted out

See MINORS, Page 19

Era of Instability Lies Ahead in U.K.

Neither Party Can Expect To Govern With Confidence

By Glenn Frankel
Washington Post Service

LONDON — No matter who wins Thursday's general election, Britain is shifting from an era of one-party domination into an age of instability that analysts warn could challenge its economy at home and diminish its influence abroad.

Polls show the opposition Labor Party led by Neil Kinnock with a small and steady but not insurmountable lead over the governing Conservatives of Prime Minister John Major. But neither party seems likely to win a decisive victory, and the most likely outcome is either a razor-thin majority or a "hung Parliament" in which the winner would have to rely on support from one or more minor parties.

Either way, the new government is certain to spend much of its time looking over its shoulder. It will be more concerned with holding onto power than with initiating a bold program of economic or political change like the one championed by Margaret Thatcher.

"It will be a time of unsettled politics in Britain, and the preoccupations will be internal," said a U.S. official who has studied the election. "The era of a forthright government commanding a majority in Parliament for its programs and a clear run for four or five years — that era is over."

Labor, which has not held power for 13 years, would face a stern challenge if it wins. Many analysts expect that nervous financial markets would stage a run on the pound, forcing Mr. Kinnock and his prospective chancellor of the Exchequer, John Smith, to honor their campaign pledge that they would raise interest rates rather than devalue sterling.

An interest rate increase might be a balm for the currency markets but could suffocate the already dormant housing market, damage hopes of pulling out of the longest recession in 50 years and leave



Police sifting broken glass Monday in Bridle Lane, London, after the suspected IRA bombing.

IRA Is Suspected in London Soho Blast

LONDON — A suspected IRA bomb rocked the Soho section of central London on Monday, three days before Britons vote in a general election.

The explosion shattered dozens of windows in a narrow lane where it was left but caused no injuries.

"Whoever is responsible for this has committed an act of sheer recklessness," said George Churchill-Coleman, commander of the police anti-terrorist branch. He said no warnings were given. "We are fortunate that there were no casualties," he said, adding that the police were keeping an open mind about the choice of target.

The bomb was exploded about 150 meters from the headquarters of independent Granada television. The network had scheduled interviews for later Monday of the leaders of the three main political parties.

A spokeswoman said that the interviews, including one with Prime Minister John Major, were not being conducted at Granada's offices but that the broadcast had been well publicized.

Iran Seeks Extradition Of Embassy Attackers

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TEHRAN — Iran on Monday demanded the extradition of dozens of opposition protesters who attacked its embassies around the world in retaliation for Iran's air raid Sunday on a rebel base in Iraq.

The official Iranian press agency, IRNA, reported that Massoud Rajavi, head of the People's Mujahidin opposition movement, was "most probably" killed in the raid.

But the movement's European press office denied the assertion, saying that "Massoud Rajavi was not at the Ashraf base at the time of the attack." The Baghdad-based Mujahidin seeks the overthrow of Iran's Islamic government.

The Iranian Foreign Ministry said the ambassadors of several European countries had been summoned to hear Iran's "strong protest" at the attacks and its "formal demand" for the extradition of the assailants and compensation.

"The responsibility of these countries concerning the Geneva conventions on the security of diplomats and diplomatic missions was also stressed," it said.

Demonstrators attacked Iranian diplomatic missions in eight European cities and in Ottawa and New York on Sunday, and the Iranian Embassy in Canberra on Monday.

In the Canberra incident, an Iranian official suffered a fractured skull when a group of dissidents bludgeoned him, the police said.

Four men, not Australian citizens, were detained at a roadblock soon after the midday attack in Canberra, and eight more men were being sought, the police said.

Five Iranian demonstrators in New York burst into Iran's mission to the United Nations, destroyed computer equipment and other material and scrawled anti-government slogans on the walls.

Demonstrators in Ottawa tore the Iranian emblem off the embassy and roughed up two employees. Twenty-six demonstrators were arrested, but others fled, taking documents with them.

Scores of demonstrators were arrested, and many of the Iranian missions were extensively damaged, some by firebombs. There were many minor injuries, but no serious ones, in clashes that erupted in Bonn, Hamburg, The Hague, Oslo, Stockholm, Copenhagen, Bern, Paris and London.

Protesters set fire to Iran's embassy on the outskirts of Stockholm, where 15 demonstrators, believed to be Mujahidin members, were arrested. In Bonn, dozens stormed the Iranian Embassy but were all detained after two hours.

State-run Tehran Radio implicitly accused the West of involvement in the protests, which it said were designed to disrupt the elections Friday in Iran.

Iran also warned Baghdad that it would not tolerate Iraq's support for the Iranian armed opposition.

Iran's sending of military aircraft to fend off the Iranian raid violated a Gulf War cease-fire agreement against such flights, U.S. defense officials said Monday.

At the United Nations, Iraq asked the Security Council to take action against Iranian "aggression." The council planned to consider the request Monday afternoon. (AP, Reuters, NYT, AP)

WORLD BRIEFS

Algiers to Try Islamic Front Leader

ALGIERS (AP) — Abdelkader Hachani, who led the Islamic Salvation Front to a near electoral victory in January, will go on trial on Tuesday, his lawyers said Monday. Mr. Hachani, who ran the front after the movement's two leaders were jailed last June, was arrested Jan. 22 and charged with inciting troops to rebellion.

The front had been working to consolidate its strong lead in December's first round of a general election before the army stepped in to crack down on Muslim fundamentalists. The second round was canceled.

The front's foreign relations chief, Rabeh Kebir, freed last week after charges against him were dropped, now has been put under house arrest at Collo on the coast, 350 kilometers (220 miles) east of Algiers, the lawyers said.

Israeli Convoy Hit by Lebanese Mine

TYRE, Lebanon (AP) — Two mines exploded near the convoy of Israel's military commander in the north Monday, killing a soldier but leaving the military chief unharmed, Lebanese security sources said.

The roadside mines were detonated as the convoy escorted Major General Yitzhak Mordechai to an inspection site in Israel's self-designated "security zone," said the officials, who spoke on condition of anonymity.

Israeli gunners retaliated by shelling the villages of Qabriha, Chagra and Majdel Slim with 155mm howitzer fire, the sources said. There was no immediate report on casualties.

Police Kill 5 in Nepalese Unrest

KATMANDU, Nepal (AP) — The police opened fire Monday on violent mobs involved in a protest strike against price increases and alleged corruption, killing at least 5 people and wounding 20, officials and doctors said. Some witnesses put the death toll at six.

Protesters attacked offices and shops and battled with riot police. The demonstrations were the most significant challenge to the governing Nepali Congress Party since its victory last year in the nation's first multiparty election in 30 years.

The strike, which was called by an extreme leftist opposition party, the Nepal Communist Party-Unity Center, reflected public disappointment with the government's failure to improve living standards in Nepal, one of the world's poorest countries.

Socialists Win Athens By-Election

ATHENS (NYT) — Greece's conservative government conceded Monday that the Socialist opposition registered a major success in an Athens by-election, but it dismissed demands that it resign and call general elections.

The by-election, in which the conservatives refused to participate, also resulted in a large protest vote against all parties and a sharp rise in the ultrarightist vote. A government announcement conceded that the final result Monday, which showed a more than 30 percent increase in the Socialist vote in Athens compared to the 1990 general elections, "has given us a clear message."

But it added that it would persevere with its harsh, Thatcherite austerity measures, which apparently were the main reason for the public discontent, as the only means of achieving economic recovery. The government said general elections would be held as scheduled in 1994, and asserted that by then the positive results of its policies would restore public support.

PLO Starts to Fray as Arafat Comes Under Fire

By Youssef M. Ibrahim
New York Times Service

PARIS — The Palestine Liberation Organization and its leader, Yasser Arafat, are facing growing discontent as several other Palestinian leaders have begun to question Mr. Arafat's style, his political judgment and his financial management.

Discontent with Mr. Arafat has been raised not only by members of the movement's leadership but also by growing numbers of Palestinian intellectuals, rank-and-file PLO members and ordinary Palestinians in the Israeli-occupied territories and elsewhere.

These protests come a year after the end of the Gulf War, as the PLO leadership continues to reel from the repercussions of its support of Iraq, including the loss of support and money from Arab sources.

Furthermore, the embattled organization is facing new challenges, including an ascending new Palestinian leadership in the occupied territories that demands a bigger say in decision-making and has gained a new prominence by its performance in the Madrid Middle East peace talks.

Mr. Arafat has survived many challenges since the early 1960s, when he founded the Fatah movement, the main PLO faction.

Several senior Palestinian figures say he will survive this challenge, too, but the open questioning of his leadership has damaged the PLO's unity, contributing to a process that some suggest has marginalized the organization.

A leading Fatah official set off a recent challenge. In a recent, stormy meeting of the 18-member Central Committee of the Fatah movement, Hani Hassan, submitted a scathing written critique, according to officials who attended the meeting.

The critique questioned Mr. Arafat's approach to the Madrid process and his failure to renew ties with Saudi Arabia, once a major financial and political backer of the PLO.

Khalid Hassan, his elder brother, who is a founding member of Fatah, also criticized Mr. Arafat's monopoly over decision-making, and his exclusion of senior Palestinian leaders in favor of a younger generation of aides who carry out his orders without question, according to sources.

There were more criticisms in a meeting of the 100-member Revolutionary Council, also in Tunis, said people who were at that meeting. Several spoke of a vacuum of leadership at the top. Many told Mr. Arafat that his failure to replace three men who have been killed — Khalil Wazir, Salah Khalaf and Hayel Abdelhamid — was blocked the decision-making process.

In a recent, well-publicized editorial in Al Fajr, the East Jerusalem Palestinian newspaper, the publisher, Paul Ajlony, charged that "financial corruption is rampant and only getting worse" in the PLO, which has vast financial resources estimated at several billion dollars spread around the globe.

Al Fajr denounced PLO officials and representatives inside and outside the occupied territories, saying some of them are living lavishly in villas and on large expense accounts.

These challenges for the 62-year-old Mr. Arafat come as his personal prestige is declining for the first time in several decades.

Among other things, Mr. Arafat's frequent assertions that he was "married" to the Palestinian cause have collapsed with news of his recent marriage. The marriage to 29-year-old Soha Tawil, his secretary, has caused much consternation and is seen as a frivolous whim.

While she is a Christian, that is not as important to mainstream Palestinians as her relative youth and the wedding's effect on Mr. Arafat's statements about marriage to the cause.

A U.S. official said the emergence of new Palestinian figures from the occupied territories like Faisal Hussein and Hanan Ashrawi, who are leading the Palestinian delegation in the peace talks, had further diminished any desire in the Bush administration to resume any dialogue with the PLO.

"At this point, the only thing talking to the PLO can do is get us in trouble with the Israelis," said the official, who spoke on condition of anonymity. "We have decent Palestinian interlocutors. This is a big loss for Arafat."

Isaac Asimov, Science Author, Dies at 72

By Mervyn Rothstein
New York Times Service

Isaac Asimov, 72, the most popular science-fiction writer for more than 40 years, died Monday in New York City of heart and kidney failure.

Mr. Asimov wrote nearly 500 books on a wide range of subjects, from works for preschoolers to college textbooks. He was best known for his science fiction, but he also wrote many mysteries, as well as books about the Bible, physics, chemistry, biology, astronomy, limnerics, humor, Shakespeare, ancient history, modern history and many other subjects.

Mr. Asimov's first book, "Pebble in the Sky," a science-fiction novel, was published in 1950. His first 100 books took him 237 months, or almost 20 years — until October 1969 — to write. His second 100, a milestone he reached in March 1979, took 113 months, or about nine and a half years. His third 100 took only 69 months — until December 1984 — or less than six years.

"Writing is more fun than ever," he said in a 1984 interview. "The longer I write, the easier it gets."

His usual routine was to awake at 6 A.M., sit down at the typewriter by 7:30 and work until 10 P.M.

Isaac Asimov was born in Petrovichi, Russia, near Smolensk, the son of Judah and Anna Rachel Bernman Asimov. He was brought to the United States in 1923 and was naturalized in 1928.

He taught himself to read before he was 5, using the signs on his Brooklyn street. A couple of years later, with a little help from his father, he taught himself to read Yiddish. When he was 7, he taught his younger sister to read. He skipped many grades in school and received a high-school diploma when he was 15.

After discovering science fiction on the magazine rack in his father's store — and overcoming his father's objections to fanciful subject matter — he tried writing science fiction himself, and sold his first story when he was 18.

Three years later, in 1941, he sold a story called "Nightfall" to Astounding Science Fiction, then the top magazine in the field and edited by John W. Campbell Jr., whose ability to find talented writers was largely responsible for what is considered the Golden Age of science fiction in the 1930s and 40s.

Almost 30 years after "Nightfall" was published, the Science Fiction Writers of America voted it the best science-fiction short story ever written.

Astounding Science paid a cent a word, Mr. Asimov once recalled. "So for a 12,000-word story I expected \$120. I got a check for \$150 and thought Mr. Campbell had made a mistake." But when Mr. Asimov called to tell him, "he said the story had seemed so good to him he gave me a bonus of one-quarter cent a word."

Mr. Asimov was graduated from Columbia University in 1939 with a bachelor of science degree, and earned a master's in 1941 and a doctorate in chemistry there in 1948. The next year, he accepted an offer from Boston University's School of Medicine to teach biochemistry.

Mr. Asimov's science-fiction novels and stories won many awards — five Hugos, given by the fans, and two Nebula Awards, given by his fellow writers. His "Foundation Trilogy" — consisting of "Foundation" (1951), "Foundation and Empire" (1952) and "Second Foundation" (1953) — was given a Hugo in 1966 as Best All Time Science Fiction Series.

Among his nonfiction works, "Asimov's New Guide to Science" is considered one of the best books about science for the layman.

Among Mr. Asimov's other well-known science-fiction works were "I, Robot" (1950), in which he invented his famous Three Laws of Robotics, which govern the relation of robots to their human masters; "The Robots of Dawn" (1982); "Robots and Empire" (1985); and "Nemesis" (1989).

"I have been fortunate to be born with a restless and efficient brain, with a capacity for clear thought and an ability to put that thought into words," he once remarked. "None of this is to my credit. I am the beneficiary of a lucky break in the genetic sweepstakes."

From Reagan Security Aide To Macedonia EC Lobbyist

International Herald Tribune

LUXEMBOURG — Outside a meeting of European Community foreign ministers on Monday, scores of Greek demonstrators chanted slogans against the proposed EC recognition of the Yugoslav republic of Macedonia.

Inside, a lone lobbyist for Macedonia waited patiently to use a photocopier machine in order to distribute a statement from the Macedonian president, Kiro Gligorov.

It was a long way from the White House for Robert C. McFarlane, who served as national security adviser to President Ronald Reagan from 1983 to 1985. He pleaded guilty to withholding information from Congress in the Iran-contra affair.

"I was asked by some Canadians of Macedonia how I could provide counsel on how the Macedonians could make their case in European capitals," said Mr. McFarlane, 54. "I've been trying to get President Gligorov to be heard."

Mr. McFarlane's lobbying successes have included a meeting between the Macedonian president and the German foreign minister, Hans-Dietrich Genscher. The lobbyist has a firm that seeks to persuade American companies to invest in developing countries. One of those countries, he said, would be Macedonia if the republic wins its independence.

BOSNIA: EC Grants Recognition

(Continued from page 1)

Serbs. The EC ministers said any delay in recognizing Bosnia-Herzegovina would only encourage more trouble from factions opposed to the republic's independence.

"We discussed it around the table and we felt that we should give arguments to the radicals who do not want recognition of the republic," said Josip de Doms Fabeiro, the foreign minister of Portugal, which holds the rotating EC presidency.

"None of the options is risk free," said a spokesman for the British Foreign Office. "A great deal of the fighting has taken place due to the anticipation of a decision by the Community."

The EC ministers said they expected results soon on Macedonia's bid for EC recognition, which has been blocked by Greece due to concerns that the Yugoslav republic might have territorial designs on the northern Greek region also known as Macedonia. The Yugoslav republic denies any such aims.

"Further delay risks a breakdown of civil order and serious instability," said the Macedonian president, Kiro Gligorov.

Restoration of preferable trade arrangements and aid for Serbia were made conditional on future Serbian promises of respect for borders and minority rights, as well as change in its policy of claiming control over Croatian airspace.

The EC imposed trade sanctions on Yugoslavia when civil war erupted last year. Since then, it has lifted those restrictions against all republics except Serbia.

Prime Minister Resigns

Leaders of Bosnia-Herzegovina said Monday that they had accepted the resignation of the republic's prime minister, Jure Pelivan, Reuters reported from Sarajevo. The state presidency also announced a night curfew from 10 P.M. in Sarajevo, approved a proposal to hold early parliamentary elections and called for an immediate cease-fire in the republic.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Dutch Set for More Transport Chaos

AMSTERDAM (AP) — The Netherlands braced for another day of chaos on Tuesday after railroad traffic came to a standstill and cars jammed roadways on the first day of two-day strike for more pay.

The all-out strike, called by unions to bolster demands for a 4.5 percent raise and more staffing, caused 300 kilometers (190 miles) of highway traffic snarls Monday.

Long lines of vehicles also blocked secondary arteries into Amsterdam, Rotterdam and The Hague as rail commuters switched to cars. "Not a single train has left the depots since early this morning," a Dutch Rail spokesman said Monday.

A landslide in the Jura mountains near the French border blocked the Bern-Paris rail line early Monday, forcing the high-speed train that left Bern at 7 A.M. to detour south of Lac de Neuchâtel. (AP)

Iran Air has started nonstop weekly flights from Tehran to both Nairobi and Athens, the official Iranian press agency, IRNA, said Monday. Nairobi is Iran Air's first African destination. Flights to Athens were canceled two years ago due to lack of passengers. (Reuters)

Philippine air traffic controllers refused Monday to end their strike despite government threats that they would be dismissed. The controllers began the strike Saturday to back demands for privatization and operate as a cooperative financed out of increased airport fees. (Reuters)

Kenya's Lamu international airport reopened Monday afternoon after a fire killed three airport guards and disrupted international traffic, officials said. Most of the 62 international flights scheduled for Monday were canceled or diverted to other airports. (Reuters)

Australian aircraft refuelers and tanker drivers ended a 24-hour strike Monday night. The refuelers were protesting a lack of progress in pay talks. Airline officials said the strike had had only a minimal impact on travelers. (Reuters)

The Weather

Forecast for Wednesday through Friday

Region	Today	Tomorrow	Day After
North America	High 12-18, Low 4-8	High 10-16, Low 2-6	High 8-14, Low 0-4
Europe	High 10-14, Low 4-8	High 12-16, Low 6-10	High 14-18, Low 8-12
Asia	High 20-28, Low 10-16	High 18-24, Low 8-14	High 16-22, Low 6-12

Legend: ☁️ Partly cloudy, ☀️ Sunny, ☁️ Overcast, ☔ Rain, ❄️ Snow, 🌪️ Tornado, 🌩️ Thunderstorm

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Opposition Leaders Arrested As Peru Dissolves Congress

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
LIMA — The Peruvian Army rounded up opposition leaders on Monday after President Alberto Fujimori, vowing to stop "chaos and corruption," dissolved the National Congress and suspended the Constitution.

Although the capital was quiet after the crackdown, protests came in from abroad. In Washington, the White House called the dissolution of the National Congress a "regrettable step backward" for democracy and said that U.S. aid to the country was under review.

The Organization of American States called an emergency meeting. Latin American diplomats said the organization might decide to impose sanctions on Peru, as it did on Haiti in October in response to a coup that overthrew the president, the Reverend Jean-Bertrand Aristide.

Mr. Fujimori justified Sunday's action by saying that he needed more power to fight the Shining Path insurgents and tackle chronic economic problems.

But in Washington it was seen as another worrying move in what could be a growing anti-democratic trend in the hemisphere. In addition to the Haiti coup on Sept. 30, there was an unsuccessful military coup in Venezuela two months ago that was fueled by economic discontent.

The aid package under review included \$320 million in economic and military assistance that the United States has allocated for Peru but not yet paid out, and \$45 million never dispersed during the 1991 fiscal year and \$275 million for the current budget year.

The surprise move by Mr. Fujimori, announced in a late-night television address on Sunday, was immediately endorsed by the military.

Hours after what politicians and political analysts labeled a coup d'état, Lima was tense but calm, with troops patrolling main thoroughfares and controlling all strategic points.

Soldiers in combat gear backed by tanks sealed off the center of the capital, taking up positions around Congress and entering the offices of the main political parties and media outlets.

"This is a violation of the constitution; this is a coup d'état," said the Senate speaker, Felipe Osterling, of the conservative Popular Christian Party. He said troops had barred him from going to the Congress building to "lead a civil struggle for democracy."

He called for a civil disobedience campaign to counter the president's moves.

Mario Vargas Llosa, the author who lost a bid for the presidency to Mr. Fujimori in 1990, said from Berlin: "The reason for this coup is the complete failure of the politics that had brought the country to a truly critical situation."

Another opposition politician said that Congress would meet at an undetermined time and place to declare the presidency vacant.

Mr. Fujimori announced a government of "national reconstruction" and the drawing up of constitutional changes which would be submitted to a plebiscite.

Senate and the 180-member Chamber of Deputies.

The former president, Alan García Pérez, his main sides in the opposition-American Popular Revolutionary Alliance; and the president of the National Congress, Roberto Ramírez del Villar, were among prominent politicians put under house arrest.

Troops also detained the deputy speaker of the Chamber of Deputies, Cesar Barrera Bazan, of the United Left.

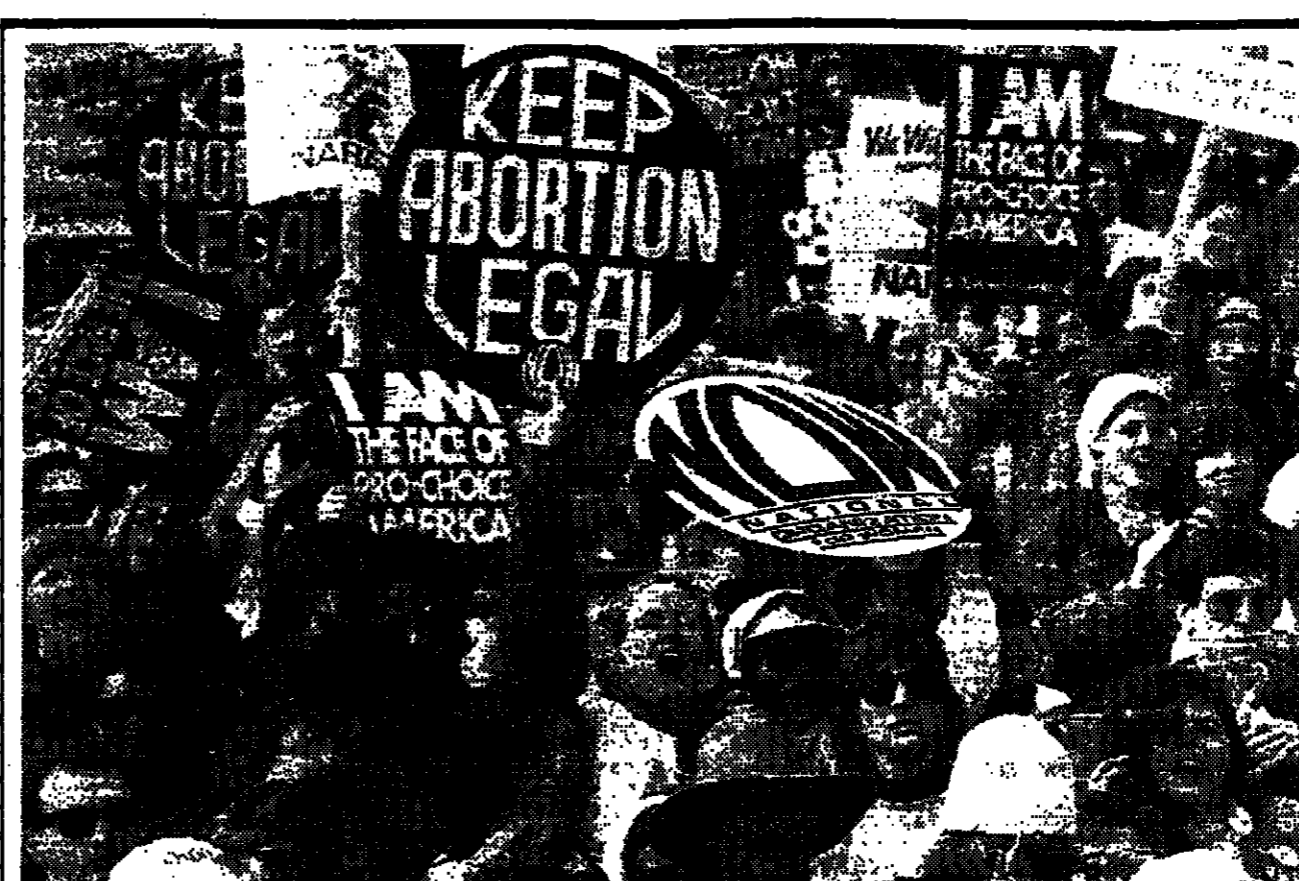
Police and army units blocked off a large part of central Lima on Monday morning, restricting access to traffic and searching pedestrians. Classes were suspended Monday, according to television reports.

"Chaos, corruption and the failure of some fundamental institutions such as the legislative branch and the judiciary to identify with the great national interests block the country's reconstruction effort and the development of the government," Mr. Fujimori said.

Mr. Fujimori is a former agronomist and political neophyte who took office in July 1990 following national elections.

In his address, he vowed to ensure an "honest and effective administration of justice," clean up the state finances and step up the war against traffickers and corruption in government.

"We are absolutely convinced that to correct the institutional crisis in the legislative and judicial powers, it is necessary to take emergency steps to promote the country's reconstruction," said a communiqué that was signed by Army General Nicolas de Bari Rios, the chairman of the joint chiefs of staff. (AP, A.P. Reuters)



Thousands gathering on the Ellipse near the White House to demonstrate their support for the right of women to an abortion.

Abortion-Rights Rally Draws 500,000

By Christine Spolar

WASHINGTON — Organizers of a march by hundreds of thousands of abortion rights advocates waved Washington's main streets say they have made a powerful show of strength in a year in which they fear that the Supreme Court could restrict a woman's right to abortion.

The March for Women's Lives, which the police said drew 500,000 people on Sunday, was one of the largest in the city's history. It attracted dozens of congressional candidates, a couple of presidential hopefuls and thousands of marchers who promised to get involved in local, state and national campaigns.

The march organizers, the National Organization for Women and dozens of other groups, were jubilant about the turnout. They estimated that 1 million people participated.

twice as many as the official estimate of the U.S. Park Police and District of Columbia police.

The demonstration that jammed Pennsylvania Avenue for four hours was peaceful but spirited. There were a few shouting matches between some marchers and small groups of anti-abortion protesters, and a three-hour counterdemonstration on the west lawn of the U.S. Capitol drew about 200 people.

The election campaign has energized both sides of the abortion issue. The Supreme Court is weighing a case that could restrict its 1973 ruling in Roe v. Wade that established a constitutional right to abortion. The case, which challenges a Pennsylvania law that restricts abortion, could be decided in July and play a role in the national election.

The president of the women's organization, Patricia Ireland, said the march showed that

abortion rights would be a significant issue this fall and in future elections.

"For our friends," she said, "the message is we are going to be there for them."

"The other message is that we are going forward from this place to recruit far more women for office," she said. "We are not looking to make any more compromises. We want the real thing now. We want women we can believe in with our whole hearts. And there's a whole lot of women getting ready to run."

The groups represented at the rally included B'Nai B'rith for Choice, Republicans for Choice, Clergy for Choice, Southern Women for Choice, Blue Devils for Choice and Menopausal Women Nostalgic for Choice.

It was the largest abortion rights rally and one of the largest demonstrations in Washington.

Tests Identify Mengele's Body

Washington Post Service

BERLIN — Genetic material taken from a body thought to be that of Josef Mengele, the Auschwitz concentration camp doctor, matches samples from living Mengele relatives, proving after a seven-year inquiry that he died in 1979, according to nongovernmental sources familiar with a German investigation.

The results of the investigation are to be released officially in Frankfurt this week. But sources said that the DNA found in a body exhumed from a Brazilian cemetery in 1985 confirmed that the remains were those of Mengele.

A DNA match would end speculation that Mengele, the long-sought Angel of Death, responsible

for the murder of 400,000 Jews at Auschwitz, was still alive. The United States said in 1985 that it believed the body in Brazil was that of Mengele, but Germany and Israel maintained open files on the case.

The final breakthrough in the case became possible within the past two months, after Mengele's first wife and his son Rolf reversed their long-standing refusal to give blood samples that would allow a DNA matching test to proceed.

A government source said the Mengeles acceded to the request only after Germany threatened to exhumate the bodies of other family members.

matching test and conducted the genetic investigation for Germany, confirmed that he received the Mengele family blood samples and completed a report on the case.

Although Dr. Jeffrey would not confirm that he found a positive match, other sources said he did.

Reached at his office at Leicester University in Britain, Dr. Jeffrey said that having maps of the genetic makeup of Mengele's first wife and his son "allows you to identify genetic characters the son must have inherited from his father." He said the DNA test was "99.99 percent proof of identity."

The worldwide manhunt for Mengele lasted more than three decades. — MARC FISHER

EC Rebuffs Ireland on Altering Abortion Text

Reuters

LUXEMBOURG — Ireland's partners in the European Community on Monday turned down Dublin's request to change the abortion protocol in the new Treaty on European Union, creating a political problem for the government.

Diplomats said the internal dispute over abortion, the most explosive social issue in the Roman Catholic country, could in turn jeopardize ratification of the treaty on political and monetary union that was signed in Maastricht, the Netherlands, in February.

The treaty must be ratified by all 12 EC countries.

At a meeting of EC foreign ministers in Luxembourg, a majority spoke against amending the text. Some governments fear that allowing one country to make a change would bring pressure from their domestic critics to alter other provisions of the treaty.

Foreign Minister David Andrews of Ireland said Dublin would now have to decide whether to postpone the referendum on the treaty, which had been scheduled for June. Otherwise it risks seeing the debate on Europe being turned into a debate on abortion.

The problem arose because Dublin was granted a protocol saying that nothing in the treaty affected the application of its constitutional ban on abortion. But then an Irish court prevented a teenager who said she had been raped from traveling to Britain for an abortion, although the ruling was overturned by the Irish Supreme Court.

The government now wants the treaty language to make clear that the protocol does not affect the freedom of Irish citizens to travel within the EC and to receive information about services legally available elsewhere.

High Court Reins In U.S. 'Sting' Operations

By Ruth Marcus

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court on Monday overturned a Nebraska farmer's conviction for receiving child pornography, ruling that government agents conducting a "sting" operation entraped him into committing the crime.

The court, splitting 5 to 4, said that postal inspectors "overstepped the line between setting a trap for the 'unwary innocent' and the 'unwary criminal'" when they repeatedly solicited Keith Jacobson of Newman Grove, Nebraska, to buy child pornography.

"When the government's quest for convictions leads to the apprehension of an otherwise law-abiding citizen who, if left to his own devices, likely would have never run afoul of the law, the courts should intervene," the court said in an opinion written by Justice Byron R. White.

The two newest justices, Clarence Thomas and David H. Souter, joined Justice White and the two most liberal members of the court, Justices Harry A. Blackmun and John Paul Stevens. The decision was a surprise from a court that has given great leeway to law enforcement techniques.

The majority said the government failed to prove that Mr. Jacobson was "predisposed" to commit the crime when agents first targeted him in what turned out to be a sting operation of two and a half years.

In a dissenting opinion, Justice Sandra Day O'Connor warned that the court's ruling could hamper the government's ability to conduct sting operations, an effective but controversial law enforcement technique.

She said the ruling "introduces a new requirement that government sting operations have a reasonable suspicion of illegal activity before contacting a suspect."

Chief Justice William H. Rehnquist and Justices Antonin Scalia and Anthony M. Kennedy joined the dissent.

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Strains Evident in Far East

China and Japan Spar at Summit

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO—Jiang Zemin, general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party, and Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa of Japan stressed at a meeting here Monday that neither was seeking military advantage over the other. But strains between them were apparent over an array of issues dating to World War II.

Though both said a territorial dispute should not be allowed to dent relations, problems were evident, particularly when Japan appeared to resist Mr. Jiang's invitation to Emperor Akihito to visit China.

In a meeting that lasted two and a half hours, Mr. Jiang urged that Akihito visit by the end of 1992, the 20th anniversary of normalized relations between the countries. Mr. Miyazawa responded that Japan wanted to continue to study the issue, officials said.

In Japanese diplomatic language, that is tantamount to "no." The Tokyo government is concerned that the visit could prove embarrassing to the emperor because such issues as ownership of the Senkaku Islands and Chinese claims for war reparations remain unresolved.

Mr. Jiang arrived Monday for a five-day visit. He is the first top-level Chinese leader to visit Japan since April 1989, when Prime Minister Li Peng came. A few months later, China's army crushed an anti-government movement in Beijing, and Japan joined the West in freezing high-level exchanges with China.

Japan has led the West in gradually restoring contacts. Last year, former Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu became the first major Western leader to visit Beijing after the 1989 crackdown.

In talks, Mr. Miyazawa also raised the issues of human rights, China's arms exports and Beijing's recent assertion of a claim to the Senkakus, which are controlled by Japan. Mr. Jiang said China was strictly observing international safeguards in arms exports and rejected outside discussion of its human rights policies.

Mr. Jiang told Mr. Miyazawa that China was still haunted by the suggestion of its senior leader, Deng Xiaoping, in 1978 that the island issue be left to future generations, a Japanese official said.

Both leaders agreed, however, that the problem should not be allowed to undermine relations. Underlining perhaps the most sensitive issue between the countries — Japan's invasion of China, which began in 1937 — Mr. Jiang assured Mr. Miyazawa that China was not a military superpower, and the prime minister said Japan would never become one.

The two leaders did not directly discuss war reparations, officials on both sides said, even though some Chinese legislators recently asked their government to raise the issue.

The Chinese government formally waived any reparation claims when it established ties with Japan in 1972.

But Mr. Jiang hinted last week that Chinese citizens may seek compensation on their own for damages inflicted by the Japanese Army. (AP, Reuters)



Jiang Zemin, left, chief of the Chinese Communist Party, flanked by Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa of Japan, reviewing a guard of honor at the Akasaka guest house in Tokyo on Monday.

Window on Corruption in South China

By Nicholas D. Kristof
New York Times Service

HONG KONG — All everyone agrees on is that some gangsters visited Tang Rime's house in Shenzhen one day last year and beat her brother to death in front of her.

Miss Tang, a slender 23-year-old, said the reason was simple: She was a whistle-blower, calling attention to a web of corruption involving senior officials at the company she worked for.

The easiest way to silence her, after threats failed, she said, was to murder her and her brother, she added that the killers, frightened, ran away before they got to her.

The authorities offer little comment. They hint that the killing may have been the result of a street quarrel or a misunderstanding over Miss Tang's use of a company-owned apartment. But they do not explain why the trial of the accused killers was abruptly suspended a month ago when one of them reportedly said in court that the head of the company had ordered the attack.

"This case shows that the reforms in China haven't been carried out correctly," said Yang Zhonguo, a colleague who backs up Miss Tang on every detail. "And it shows that there are no human rights in China."

The case offers a remarkable window into the web of corruption in southern China, the most prosperous part of the country. Shenzhen, a special economic zone nestled next to Hong Kong, is known for a freewheeling atmosphere in which prostitutes outnumber Communist Party loyalists.

It is impossible to confirm independently the accusations that Miss Tang and Mr. Yang make, but the general portrait that they paint of widespread graft fits with accounts from many other Chinese. The only unusual aspect of this case, aside from the killing, is that Miss Tang and Mr. Yang have escaped to Hong Kong and are willing to be quoted by name.

Miss Tang first went to Shenzhen in 1989 and eventually found work at the Yellow River Corp., a trading company that spent large sums of money cultivating support from party and government officials. She said she was appalled when the company chief, a man named Wang, asked her to forge contracts that would be used to defraud the banks.

The executives at Yellow River specialized in defrauding banks and out-of-town companies.

After the reported testimony of a company employee, the trial of the accused killers was suspended indefinitely.

Miss Tang said that when she tried to report her allegations about Yellow River, local officials laughed — and reported her to Mr. Wang. According to her account, he halted her salary and sent thugs to harass her.

Miss Tang took an extremely rare course in China: She fought back.

She began writing letters to officials all over China. She also pasted posters around Shenzhen denouncing the corruption.

Her older brother, Tang Richeng, came to Shenzhen to protect her.

According to Miss Tang's version of events, a gang of hoodlums led by two Yellow River employees came to Mr. Yang's company-owned apartment, in which she had found refuge, and announced that they were going to kill her on orders of "Boss Wang."

She quotes them as saying that a deal had been worked out for them to serve a few months in prison and then be released.

"My big brother tried to protect me, so they hit him with their iron bars," she said. "I was screaming, 'Help! Help!' They hit me a little bit, but because my big brother was protecting me they mostly hit him. Then some people came by, and they got scared and ran away."

The accused killers were arrested a few days later, but Miss Tang said that when she demanded that Mr. Wang be arrested, the police detained and threatened her. After what she said were two more attempts on her life — she said she fainted twice by banging herself in the apartment so the assassins could not get to her before she could scream for help — she fled China. Now she is applying for a visa to resettle in the United States.

The trial of the accused killers was held in late February. But after the reported confession of a company employee that Mr. Wang planned the whole operation, the court suspended the trial indefinitely.

"Some things are still under investigation," said a judge of the Intermediate People's Court in Shenzhen.

A Shenzhen police spokesman said: "We are not very clear about this matter."

But a spokesman for the Yellow River Corp. said that Mr. Wang was still employed and receiving paychecks, but was not coming to work.

He said that the company had merely been trying to force Miss Tang from the company-owned apartment when a fight erupted in which her brother was killed.

"This incident has been exaggerated," the spokesman said. "It was all a misunderstanding."

ly Democratic primary votes in last week's national New York Times/CBS News Poll said they wished they had other candidates from which to choose. But the realpolitik of producing those new options, many Democrats worry, would be far less appealing.

A candidate entering the race after New York would have two days to get on the ballot in New Jersey; the filing deadline there is 4 P.M. Thursday. But the candidate would not be able to make the ballot in California, where the deadline passed on Saturday, and where by midweek candidates will be printing millions of ballots, according to the secretary of state's office in Sacramento. The filing deadlines have passed for every other primary, according to the Democratic National Committee.

This means, Democrats say, that a new candidate would essentially have to be the creation of a brokered convention. Ordinarily, a candidate emerges from the primary season with a nominating majority, or close to it. The last time a candidate required more than one convention ballot to win the nomination was 1952, when Adlai E. Stevenson prevailed on the third ballot.

The party's 772 superdelegates — composed of party officials, members of Congress and other elected officials — would play a major role in this. Herein lies the concern of many Democrats about this process in a year when anger at political insiders is running high.

One Democrat on Capitol Hill said, "People know damn well that the last thing people would want is a bunch of congressional superdelegates saying, 'Here's your nominee.'"

Phil Angelides, the Democratic chairman in California, said, "It would take a very compelling set of circumstances and a very compelling personality and a very compelling moment to produce a nominee out of a brokered convention" without "ever having been subjected to the voters' judgment or the level of scrutiny to which any other nominee has been subjected."

Clinton campaign officials brush aside all this talk. They cling to the belief that New York will send such a question mark, although they try not to project the front-runner's arrogance that can prove dangerous in this political climate. It has been, after all, that kind of year.

RUSSIA: Yeltsin Narrowly Wins Key Vote in Parliament Over Economy Recognition

(Continued from page 1)

can come of it," said Boris Nemtsov, the pro-Yeltsin governor of Nizhny Novgorod. "The only thing that can happen is some change in personnel, but this will not touch upon the course of reform."

The Congress was elected two years ago, when Russia was a part of the Soviet Union and the Communist Party still controlled many contests. As a result, it is composed of enterprise directors, former party first secretaries and others whose conservatism does not reflect the drastic changes of the past two years, critics said.

In addition, the Congress is part of an unwieldy, two-tier system whose delegates choose from among themselves a smaller voting parliament, or Supreme Soviet. Mr. Yeltsin's defense adviser, Dimitri Volkogonov, called the Congress "useless" and "nonsensical" on Monday and said it should be abolished.

That is one proposal of a draft constitution for democratic Russia that the Congress is supposed to consider. But many deputies said that, given the divisions among them and the competing constitutional proposals, Russia may be left to muddle through with its Communist-era constitution for some time.

"I do not believe this Congress will adopt a new constitution," said Sergei Kovaliev, chairman of the parliament's human rights committee.

But Sergei Shakhrai, a presidential adviser who has written one draft calling for strong executive power, said it will be disastrous if the Congress ends in stalemate and without a constitution.

"Either presidential power will win," Mr. Shakhrai said, "or there will be chaos."

Mr. Yeltsin listened impassively as deputies rose, even during what was supposed to be discussion of the agenda, to assuage the chaos in the nation, the suffering of the Russian people and the threat of disintegration.

Recognition Of Dniester Proposed

(Continued from page 1)

MOSCOW — Vice President Alexander V. Rutskoi suggested Monday that Russia should recognize the breakaway Dniester Republic declared by the Slav minority in Moldova.

In a fiery nationalist speech to Russia's supreme legislature, Mr. Rutskoi also proposed that the former Soviet 14th Army create a buffer zone between warring Russian-speakers and Moldova's ethnic Romanian majority.

The legislature, the Congress of People's Deputies, put off a decision on the subject pending the conclusion of peace talks that began in the Moldovan capital of Kishinev on Monday.

More than 50 people have been killed in the past month in clashes between the ethnic Romanian majority's police force and guardsmen of the Dniester Republic, the regional capital, Tiraspol, on Sunday, provoked an angry protest from the Kishinev government that Russia was interfering in its internal affairs.

Separately, the Interfax news agency reported that Prime Minister Hasan Hasanov of Azerbaijan had been removed in an apparent power struggle in that former Soviet republic.

The Inter-Tass news agency said that his removal was followed by the resignation of his entire cabinet, but it added that acting President Yagub Mamedov had persuaded the ministers to stay on for the time being.

Interfax said that Mr. Hasanov was relieved of his post on Sunday by Mr. Mamedov and appointed Azerbaijan's ambassador to the United Nations.

PRIMARY: Make or Break Day

(Continued from page 1)

adopted a far more civil and cerebral tone, with Mr. Clinton directing most of the questioning on issues ranging from campaign finance reform to long-term care for the elderly. The candidates shook hands twice at the end of their second meeting of the day.

Though New York is not the only state with a primary on Tuesday — Kansas and Wisconsin will also vote — this state will largely determine Mr. Clinton's fate. If he wins here, he will be back on course to the nomination, which many Democratic leaders thought he had virtually wrapped up after he defeated Mr. Tsongas in Michigan and Illinois.

He will still face considerable jitters from Democratic officeholders and political professionals, so long as the polls show that much of the electorate has doubts and reservations about his character.

Anxiety is particularly high on Capitol Hill, where incumbent Democrats are perennially worried about a drag from their presidential ticket and where they now, in addition, fear the wrath of an anti-incumbent year.

Ahead lie the Virginia caucuses on April 11-13, followed by the Pennsylvania primary on April 28. The results in New York, many Democrats say, will be the biggest factor in the Pennsylvania campaign, although James Carville, the Clinton strategist, said, "I know enough about Pennsylvania to know you can't go in there and presume anything."

If Mr. Clinton loses in New York, it will almost certainly reopen the talk of other candidates entering the race and the possibility of a brokered convention.

"His loss would create a vacuum," said Geoffrey Gaxin, a Democratic poll taker. "It's not obvious that someone will step into the vacuum, but Mr. Clinton would lose a lot of control at that stage."

Mr. Tsongas continues to flirt with a re-entry. He said Sunday that he would make his decision on the basis of New York's results, and would have announced on Wednesday. Still, one senior Democratic strategist, who spoke on condition that he not be identified, said dryly, "He did a lot of losing, and people noticed it."

Many voters seem open to new candidacies; two-thirds of the like-

DROUGHT: Parched Southern Africa Is Quickly Getting Desperate

(Continued from page 1)

great increase in malnutrition and starvation," he warned.

There have been no reports yet of deaths from starvation. But peasants in some remote areas are reported to have nothing to eat but the fruit of baobab trees mixed with river sand.

The crisis is putting regional cooperation to a severe test. The black-ruled countries of the region are still extremely reluctant to be seen dealing openly with South Africa, despite President Frederik W. de Klerk's reforms and the prospect of a multiracial interim government there within a few months.

At a meeting in Harare last weekend of leaders from the "frontline states" that rim South Africa, Zimbabwe's president, Robert Mugabe, among others, shot down a Zambian proposal to invite South Africa to an emergency conference Monday in Lusaka, Zambia, to discuss regional cooperation on logistics and other matters.

However, a few days later, after Mr. Mugabe had departed for a vacation in Ireland, Zimbabwe sent its transport minister on a secret mission to South Africa. The minister pleaded for the de Klerk government's cooperation in speeding up truck and rail shipments of emergency food imports for Zimbabwe delivered to South African ports, sources in the region said.

"The link to the south is the big hurdle," said a Western economist. The survival of the landlocked countries of Zimbabwe, Zambia, Malawi and Botswana depend heavily on South Africa's port and railroad systems.

The latest country to declare a national drought emergency was Namibia. President Sam Nujoma said Friday that Namibia faced "a crisis of unprecedented proportions."

South Africa and Zimbabwe, considered the region's granaries, have seen their crops wiped out and have begun importing food. South Africa needs about 4.5 million tons and Zimbabwe 2.2 million tons. Only a year ago, Zimbabwe had a 1.1 million ton surplus of corn in storage and was looking for foreign customers to unload its bulging silos.

Lake Kariba, the country's biggest lake, is down to 22 percent of its normal level while Lake Kyle, the second largest, has virtually dried up. This has affected hydroelectric power so severely that the government has announced a schedule of nationwide power cuts, ranging from four hours to one and a half days a week. Only a decision by neighboring Zambia to continue providing power until the end of April, as well as the emergency importation of power from Zaire, allowed Zimbabwe to put off rationing until the end of the month.

Mutare, a town of 125,000 on the Mozambique border, has just 50 days of water left, with each household allocated a little more than 50 gallons a day. Residents are drilling bore holes for water, and a pipeline to bring water from the Pungwe River 50 kilometers (about 30 miles) away is under construction.

Here in Bulawayo, a city of 1 million, water pressure in the sewage system has dropped so low that pipes have begun bursting from the buildup of sludge and gas.

The city council has launched a television campaign urging residents to flush their toilets in unison at 7 A.M. and 9 P.M. in hopes of increasing the water flow. The campaign, entitled "Bulawayo Must Live," was renamed "the big flush" by a local newscaster.

"Nobody living is able to remember a drought of this nature," said Demiso Dabengwa, a member of Parliament from Bulawayo and the deputy home affairs minister, who is promoting a plan to build a 500-kilometer, \$300 million pipeline to bring water to the city from the Zambezi River.

Republican state chairman, Christian Käs.

But the Republicans remain largely a single-issue party, whose success emerged from voter discontent over the rising number of asylum-seekers. The number of foreigners who arrived in Germany and claimed to be fleeing persecution shot up from 121,000 in 1989 to 256,000 last year, and this year's figure could reach 400,000. Nearly all asylum applications are rejected, but the process can take years.

Despite the uproar about asylum-seekers, about half of the foreigners immigrating here are ethnic Germans from the former Soviet Union and Eastern Europe who have a constitutional right to German citizenship because they are descended from Germans.

About 7 percent of the German population consists of foreigners; most are so-called guest workers invited to Germany in the 1960s and 1970s from Turkey, Yugoslavia and elsewhere because of a labor shortage in Germany.

The other far-right party voted into office Sunday, the German People's Union, which won 6 percent of the Schleswig-Holstein vote, will be the subject of observation by Germany's domestic intelligence agency, the Office for Constitutional Protection, to advise on political law gives the government the right to ban political movements that favor fascism or use Nazi symbols.

GERMANS: Success of Far Right Parties in State Elections Leaves the Country Anxious

(Continued from page 1)

The Oslo newspaper Dagbladet called the vote a "grim warning" and the Financial Times called it "a black day for Chancellor Kohl."

Germany's reputation around the world will now be burdened with even more mistrust because of this vote," said Heinz Galinski, head of Germany's state-supported Jewish community.

The Republicans, meanwhile, basked in triumph. The party chairman, Franz Schönhuber, a former SS officer, predicted that his party would enter the national legislature in 1994. Republican officials tried to reposition their party as a mainstream group that does not promote bigotry, but merely protects German national interests.

But their new tone contrasts sharply with the party platform, which calls for a "Europe of Fatherlands" in which national identities are strictly maintained to prevent the "multiculturalism that is the main cause of racism."

The Republicans blame the influx of foreigners for the country's housing shortage, street crime, and pollution. The party would ban Islamic community centers from political or cultural activities other than prayer, turn back refugees fleeing civil war in Yugoslavia or minority conflict in Turkey, and put asylum-seekers in collection camps "to minimize the native population's existing and growing animosity toward foreign residents."

Although the Republicans have only a few thousand members and virtually no staff, the party has been actively seeking ties to both nationalist movements and new governments in Eastern Europe. Mr. Schönhuber recently traveled to Kiev at the invitation of the Ukrainian president, Leonid M. Kravchuk, to advise on political and philosophical matters, said the

Synagogue in Moscow Damaged by Firebomb

Agence France-Press

MOSCOW — A firebombing damaged the synagogue of the orthodox Hasidim Jewish sect in central Moscow, Inter-Tass news agency reported.

A can of gasoline was thrown through the synagogue window late Sunday, causing a fire. Workers restoring the synagogue put out the fire before fire fighters arrived.

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Senators Press For Action on Burmese Junta

WASHINGTON — Two liberal Democrats and a conservative Republican on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee are joining forces to press for stronger administration action against the Burmese military junta.

The senators — Daniel Patrick Moynihan of New York and Paul Simon of Illinois, both Democrats, and Jesse Helms, Republican of North Carolina — will introduce a congressional resolution this week calling for an international arms embargo and the end of American trade with Burma. The senators said U.S. trade with the country is four times higher than is acknowledged.

Implicit in the resolution is a strong criticism of China, which has sold the Burmese Army an estimated \$1.2 billion in weapons and engages in a cross-border trade in a variety of goods. The senators want the United States to exert pressure on Beijing to end its backing of the Burmese junta, which seized power in September 1988.

U.S. officials argue that Washington has cut all aid to Burma and co-sponsored a resolution of the UN Human Rights Commission condemning the military for what the State Department called one of the worst rights records in the world.

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ITALY: The Vote Brings Turmoil

(Continued from page 1)

droitti could lure him back with promises of greater power.

Regional winners included the Lombardy League, a group seeking autonomy for the north, which secured 8 to 10 percent of the national vote, and the southern Rete party, which polled 27 percent of the vote on an anti-Mafia ticket in Palermo, Sicily, the Mafia's heartland.

Overall in Sicily, though, both the Christian Democrats and their Socialist coalition partners fared slightly better than nationwide. The hard-core south, known to many as the field of Italy's organized crime gangs, is also the Christian Democrats' political base.

The setback for the Christian Democrats, who dominated Italy throughout the Cold War, seemed to fit a European pattern of political uncertainty at a time when established governments in France, Britain and Germany are confronting with insurgent threats.

As in France and Germany, moreover, part of the challenge is from groups whose followers feel threatened by and hostile toward immigrants. The Lombardy League seeks greater fiscal independence for the industrial north, which bears half the country's tax burden. League backers are also opposed to the growing number of Third World immigrants seeking economic refuge in Italy.

The League and other insurgent groups seemed to have taken votes from both the Christian Democrats and from the former Communist Party.

Since the collapse of the Iron Curtain, Italian Communists have been in turmoil and are now split between the Democratic Party of the Left, as the retired Communist Party is known, and a splinter group, Communist Refounding. Between them, according to projections, they polled about a fifth of the vote, down from about 25 percent in 1987.

Reflecting Italy's residual ideological divide, however, the Democratic Party of the Left maintained its status as the country's biggest leftist party, while the Christian Democrats emerged with the biggest single slice of the vote as the leading conservative voice.

The vote nonetheless overturned some of the old certainties. The relatively strong showing of Communist Refounding, with 5 percent of the vote, showed "there is still a place for the ideals of communism in this world," said its leader, Sergio Garavini.

Museolini Kin Is Elected

The granddaughter of Benito Mussolini won a seat in Parliament on a neo-fascist ticket in the elections. The Associated Press reported her party as saying.

A party official said that Alessandra Mussolini, a 29-year-old actress and recent medical school graduate, was the top vote-getter for the Italian Social Movement in her district in Naples.

Style

A Classic of American Style Ralph Lauren, Fashion's Solid Citizen, 25 Years Later

NEW YORK — Ralph Lauren has defined taste for an entire generation and invented an American fashion dream. He is now celebrating 25 years since — as a necktie salesman — he set up in business in 1967. The new show he sends out Wednesday will contain yet more fragments of his fantasy world, in which the confident tweediness of Old England meets the rugged denim of the Far West.

His clothes and home furnishings have become classics of modern American style, lo-

elements of clothing, whether from pre-war England, the Ivy League campus or the Far West, and to re-create or improve them.

"I am inspired by tradition — by what is there but is not out there," he says, remembering the limited color range of polo shirts he found while working in prep school, at Brooks Brothers; or the first forays into women's wear in 1971, when he made the hacking jacket he could not find for Ricky.

His narrative advertising campaigns present an idealized world where women are all squeaky-clean blondes, men handsome and fresh-faced, flannels are white, jeans are blue and the sun is perpetually shining. The clothes, too, although based on menswear classics, are not just lumpy tweed jackets or baggy slippers misappropriated from male wardrobes — except when he dressed Diane Keaton in "Annie Hall" in 1977.

Lauren's brilliance is not just to perceive a dream, but to realize it as products and to package them. With his 1983 Home collection and its subsequent themes from Santa Fe to Scottish plaid, he more or less invented the idea — now so commonplace — of lifestyle shopping. The customer who identifies with a look finds it in everything from T-shirts to bed-linen in the sumptuously decorated Ralph Lauren corners in stores, and in freestanding shops worldwide.

SUZY MENKES

stars of international taste, and they have brought Lauren success beyond his dreams as a kid growing up in the Bronx.

"I've had a wonderful career — my life is like the movies, and I have been a witness to my life," says Lauren, 52, who started his anniversary year by picking up a Lifetime Achievement Award in February from the Council of Fashion Designers of America.

Lauren is fitting a dandified pin-striped suit in his Seventh Avenue showroom. He is dressed, in his habitual style, as for his ranch in Colorado: well-worn cowboy boots in blood red and black leather, broken-in jeans, buckled Western belt, denim shirt below a tanned face and big-country smile. He fulfills his own claim that both clothes and men look better as they get older.

His shows are each like a new reel in the same movie, in which the gilded couples change their clothes, but never their fashion point of view, which is based on simplicity, quality and authenticity.

"I see people's lives," he says "and what they need for their lives. People ask how can a Jewish kid from the Bronx do preppy clothes? Does it have to do with class and money? It has to do with dreams."

"I design for myself, it is very selfish, I do what I want to wear and what my wife wants to wear — I take that and stretch it. I design what I thought was missing, the clothes I couldn't find. I pick a period that inspires me, that makes me dream and makes me hope."

Back in the 1950s, the teenage Lauren, nee Lipschitz, yearned for solid values in a world of fast-track obsolescence. Unlike his peers he fast-tracked himself. He was inspired not by Elvis, Cadillacs and espresso-bar-flair, but by the Harris tweed jacket of his pipe-smoking teacher. "How come," he asks rhetorically, "that I wanted a Rolls-Royce and not a Cadillac?"

The \$3.1 billion annual sales of his Polo Ralph Lauren empire have now brought him a fleet of vintage cars. He also owns stables of horses on his ranch in Colorado, planes to lift him between homes in New York, Westchester County, Colorado and Jamaica. The images of his wife, Ricky, and his three children have all been woven into the Navajo rugs and wicker chairs of his much-photographed lifestyle.

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elements of clothing, whether from pre-war England, the Ivy League campus or the Far West, and to re-create or improve them.

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A current project is to develop ranges of active sportswear. And a new store facing the Rhineland building and devoted to activewear will open in 1993.

In the ugly, urban world of New York, Ralph Lauren's clothes suggest a decent, more orderly society — all open fires, log cabins and country air. He expresses none of the anger, aggression or destructiveness of modern city life.

"When I was growing up I was not angry, not down-trodden, I was very happy," he says. "I developed a certain taste level and that had to do with expanding horizons. Who is to say that if you are poor, you have to have flashy things?"

Now that he is very rich, he has worked quietly to give something back. In 1989, he launched in Washington the Nina Hyde Center for Breast Cancer Research, named for the late fashion editor of The Washington Post.

WHAT of the future? After successful surgery on a benign brain tumor in 1987, Lauren seems set to ride out the millennium. "I do think it is this going to go on?" he admits. He is not sure if any of his three children — Andrew, 23, David, 20, or his daughter Dylan, 18 — will come into the business, and says "it might be hard for them and for me."

He says that he is proud of what he has achieved, proud of the fashion industry, and above all proud that he has caught the imagination of a generation. When he thinks about Wednesday's show and all the work that it involved, his "hands start sweating."

"People think you are blasé," he says. "But during each show I ask myself: How did I get there? Inside everyone is a child playing grown-up."



From the comfortable, countrified look to Gatsby-inspired menswear and city-slicker chic, Ralph Lauren, top right, remains true to a lifetime philosophy of simple, well-tailored clothes.

'I pick a period that inspires me, that makes me dream and makes me hope.'

The idea of simple, non-fashion fashion that has been Lauren's lifetime philosophy is now the summit of current style. The reassertion of basic values suggests that the 1990s should be the company's prime time.

Yet Ralph Lauren's unequivocal statement of taste came in the glitzy 1980s, when he opened a 20,000-square-foot (about 1,860-square-meter) flagship New York store in the former Rhineland Mansion on Madison Avenue at 72d Street. It is a polished mahogany temple to the solid values he believes in, seductively furnished as a house and a home.

This vision of a world of Fair Isle sweaters without blood or tears has made millions of customers very happy and a few critics intensely angry, because they feel that Lauren has both espoused and romanticized the ideals of WASP America, and offered aspiring customers a phony background of class and tradition.

Thus, in Lauren's Looking-Glass world, the wall-to-wall portraits of crusty colonels and gimlet-eyed sportsmen are viewed either as noble accessories to his stately store — or as the embodiment of snobbish attitudes. The white curtains that flap languorously at the window of a "Jamaica Inn" room set are symbolic of freedom and escape — or of the snotty old

STYLE MAKERS



The centennial issue, featuring images from the New York exhibition.

A Frisky 100th

VOGUE'S BIRTHDAY BASH

NEW YORK — The essence of a fashion magazine is to catch the fleeting moment. Vogue, the world's most famous glossy publication, decided to create a happening of its own to celebrate its centenary. The wild and controversial party thrown in New York set out to rip off the traditional mask of elegance.

Only Madonna, strutting to her hit song "Vogue," was missing from the hip celebrations last week. The marbled halls of the New York Public Library (expected in fluffly white for the night) resounded instead to Tito Puente's band, as fashion's heavy hitters eyed each other and the exhibition of "Images from 100 Years of Vogue."

On the walls were Irving Penn's glacial icons of style from the 1930s; and on the dance floor supermodel Yasmeen Ghauri in the briefest Alaïa plaything with butterflies spanning her buttocks. Here were Helmut Newton's sexually charged 1970s photographs of strappy, skin-flick swimsuits; and there was Gianni Versace's sister, Donatella, showing off his black bondage dress. Vogue's androgynous innocence, captured by Richard Avedon in his 1950s, was mirrored by the sick-shin elegance of Anna Wintour, Vogue's editor in chief for the 1990s. She was wearing an ankle-length column of white crepe by Geoffrey Beene, one of the gold-rush of designers who came to pay tribute.

"Vogue is fashion, it is the word," announced Isami Mizumi, whose black lace saloon-roll dress, patterned with horseshoes, was worn by model-turned-painter Anh Dong. "Vogue is Vogue — and my god, we've managed to deliver our spring stock!" exclaimed Donna

Karan, as Blaine Trump appeared in Karan's moonbeam silver evening sweater and long skirt. Blaine's ex-sister-in-law, Ivana, on the arm of the jewelry designer Kenny Lane, was talking up her new novel, "For Love Alone." More gold jewelry than she had lavished on the moldings at the Plaza Hotel decorated Ivana's accessories; the woman, admired by Oscar de la Renta as very "Vought," the name of his new fragrance.

Christian Lacroix and Karl Lagerfeld were designers with Courcoud-clout who had flown in from Europe just for the low night. Lagerfeld's walker was his good friend, Susan Gutfreund, while cool blonde Ann Bass — wearing a Chanel black tulle lampshade skirt — fled upstairs with Gianfranco Ferré in search of the elusive pasta supper and the in-short-supply chairs and tables. Ferré, en route for a vacation in Anguilla, was in town to plan his new Madison Avenue store. Rival Italian Gianni Versace, head-to-toes in black leather, was also checking out his Madison Avenue store the next day, before viewing his on-the-waterfront estate at South Beach, across from Miami.

"A great evening and a great magazine — it's got energy," he said.

"People in a funny modern mix," said Jean-Paul Gaultier, who will be the star of Henry Bendel's first anniversary-on-Fifth-Avenue party on Thursday.

The Vogue party was wild — and not quite the elegant, back-slapping soirée that the fashion establishment had expected from the black-tie invitation and arrangements of russet flowers. Could Nest's owner, S. L. Newhouse, and Harry Evans, head of Random House, which has published the glossy book of the Public Library show, struggled to make dignified speeches heard above the din.

The book's title is "On the Edge," since Vogue prides itself on reflecting the wider world in its arresting pictures: Lee Miller's searing images of post-Holocaust Nazi Germany; Bert Stern's pictures of Marilyn Monroe as vulnerable victim; Deborah Turville's women at the bathhouse; Yohji Yamamoto's female stormtroopers; Helmut Newton's women as sex objects; Madoina in a Lacroix jacket and in sexual ecstasy.

Nothing illustrates how far Vogue has come in just half a century than the drawing-room elegance in Cecil Beaton's 1948 photograph of graceful, pastel ball gowns; and Peter Lindbergh's 1991 image of supermodels in Chanel's black leather biker gear on New York's mean streets.

At midnight, outside the Public Library, the evening had become a true 1990s Manhattan happening. Drag queens — bouffant hair as high as their platform soles — were crashing the bash; so was actor Mickey Rourke; the homeless were shuffling past the lineup of limousines looking for the cigarette butts that Irving Penn had collected and immortalized in platinum prints in the exhibition. It was a party in Vogue with modern times.

Suzy Menkes

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INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNE

The Asteroid Pretext

Just when the world thought it could breathe easier about nuclear war, along comes an even more fearsome menace — doomsday asteroids and killer comets that might hurtle into Earth with enough force to wipe out much if not all human life.

ries, causing severe local damage, most likely in uninhabited areas. America's asteroid astronomers are eager to start tracking this new enemy.

Mobutu Should Retire

Mobutu Sese Seko's enormous capacity for corruption and mismanagement has brought potentially wealthy Zaire to its knees.

the banking system is near collapse, and the capital, Kinshasa, is nearly without telephones, electricity or safe drinking water.

The Voters Aren't Voting

The turnout for Connecticut's presidential primary was that state's lowest ever — 10.5 percent of the voting-age population.

were 13 primaries. This concentration was deliberately designed to give early definition to the candidates and thus avoid brokered conventions.

Other Comment

Prosperity Spreads in China The National People's Congress ratification of the Dengist line could be considered a formality.

the party congress late this year. The Dengists will be challenged to consolidate momentum.

Cooperation for a New European Epoch

BONN — Europe is taking leave of the old order. The entire fabric of the continent is affected by this change.

By Werner Weidenfeld

The writer is coordinator for German-American cooperation, at the German Foreign Ministry.

The strongest common denominator among the states participating in the Commonwealth in 1991 was their interest in dismantling the central state.

Russia as a World Power If Russia claimed for itself the role of a great or world power derived from some combination of interests deviating from those of its European neighbors, it would seek a special role outside the European order for status reasons if nothing else.

Russia as a European Country If, however, Russia in principle claimed no status other than that of its European neighbors, and if it were ready to accept — beyond the current period of supply crisis — the new structure of the continent built around the European Community, the option of a Europe stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific would be open for a long time to come.

Demise of the Commonwealth?

It is questionable what sort of independent service the Commonwealth of Independent States can render to its members in the remaining area of the former Soviet Union.

Such an organization could organize the background conditions for international cooperation; apply economic aid measures; render massive technical aid; promote environmental protection; improve safety standards at nuclear power stations; carry out long-term programs for decontamination of production facilities.

Russia as a Bridge Or Russia might choose a hinge function between Europe and Asia. The country is part of three political and economic spaces.

Which particular orientation Russian politics adopts is of vital importance to Europe. The security of the continent will depend as much on the control of the Soviet destructive capability as on the openness of the new republics to the support necessary for their transformation to democracy and a market economy.

Such a plan suggests the prospect of a cooperative Europe in which the challenges, risks and dangers inherent in the transition to a new order can be coped with peacefully.

Entirely in keeping with a phase of extreme instability. Thus, the provision of security remains an issue of central importance.

Or NATO develops into an Atlantic/pan-European system of collective security, in which case the function of collective defense of Western Europe has to be performed by the European Community and the Western European Union.

This article was adapted by the International Herald Tribune from a paper prepared for an international meeting of government leaders, policy analysts and businessmen held in Bonn last weekend.

The Experts Say, Spend To Recover

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON — Ever so cautiously, Washington officials and private economists say that a recovery is under way.

That is why a group of more than 100 nationally known academic and business economists last week urged a short-term boost to the U.S. economy through a \$50 billion program of public spending, designed to expand economic growth.

Better to risk a temporary expansion of the budget deficit, said Marshall Foner of the University of California, who helped organize the group, than to sit by and hope that low interest rates will revive the economy, thereby risking "prolonged stagnation, or worse, no recovery."

That Americans should embrace even a temporary increase in the budget deficit is hard for many to accept. But as James Tobin of Yale, a Nobel laureate, pointed out, the deficit can be enlarged with little danger of inflation while the economic growth rate is measured in fractions above zero.

Robert Solow of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, another Nobel laureate in the group (there are six in all), suggested that growth could be pushed to 6 percent before the second stage of the economists' program would need to be activated. At that level, the correct policy would require cutting the deficit (by raising taxes if necessary) in order to free resources for long-term investment.

Mr. Solow and others recognized two dangers in their suggestions: that the financial markets would assume that the \$50 billion program would trigger inflation, resulting in higher long-term interest rates to expand the market for government bonds; and that once public sector spending was boosted, it would be difficult to get politicians to reverse course — and raise taxes to cut off extension of the deficit.

The response from Mr. Tobin, Mr. Solow and others goes this way: The added \$50 billion thrust should not significantly boost long-term interest rates, especially if the Federal Reserve followed another of the group's recommendations and cut interest rates by up to a full point. And whatever risk might come from marginally higher long-term rates, they say, would be less costly to the overall economy than continued stagnation.

As to the difficulty in getting Congress and the president to try to slow the economy later, there is no real answer. "If the Congress and the president are determined to screw up the economy," Mr. Solow said, "there is nothing we can do about it."

So the program could boom, and if the politicians bought the first part and not the second. But I am persuaded that there are equal if not greater risks in failing to stimulate the economy now.

It is fallacious to be comforted by the notion that this recession is relatively mild. It comes at the end of a terrible decade, in which the benefits of large tax cuts and a deregulated financial system accrued to the wealthy, to the detriment of others.

Economic growth will average no better than 1 percent for Mr. Bush's four years, even assuming the pickup this year seen by the Fed's Susan Phillips. That would leave the unemployment rate around 7 percent. Congressional Budget Office projections suggest that the jobless rate will not move under 6 percent until 1997.

High unemployment means competition for jobs; it also means minimal pay increases. And if income remains stagnant, consumer spending will stay sluggish. Without consumers acting as an engine for growth, the United States can forget any notion of boom times.

So the Tobin-Solow-Pomer 100 have the right policy prescription: For this year and next, accept a budget deficit of \$450 billion or so instead of \$400 billion. For the moment, the priority is to attack the underlying causes of the U.S. economy. The economic program is far from being in the face of conventional wisdom. But some politician or political party has to step forward to sponsor it. That will take a substantial amount of courage.

1942: India Is Attacked NEW DELHI — [From our New York edition] Bombs fell among the people of India today [April 6] when Japanese planes, attacking the Indian coast for the first time, raided two ports in Madras Presidency, and worse to be faced was limited in the disclosure that a Japanese naval force is ranging the Bay of Bengal. These first direct manifestations of war came to India as its people were torn with hesitation over their political future, and a few hours after General Hideki Tojo, Premier of Japan, in a broadcast from Tokyo warned India of "great calamities to her 390,000,000 people. These would be unavoidable," he said. "In the course of our subjugation of British forces,

The Clinton Trek Is Headed in the Right Direction

By Leslie H. Gelb

NEW YORK — New Yorkers have the power to destroy one of the most promising presidential candidates in decades. Or they can give Bill Clinton a chance to be heard fully and clearly for the remainder of this campaign.

To get a sense of these qualities in Mr. Clinton, just compare the world he talked about in his foreign policy speech last week with the worlds of Jerry Brown and George Bush.

what really matters — on people, their problems and aspirations. Unlike Mr. Bush, he is committed to doing something dramatic to combat global warming. But he is not bound to particular actions regardless of cost and before clear remedies are at hand, unlike Mr. Brown.

mighty as the United States, will be able to exercise sustained influence abroad unless it is economically strong at home, and Mr. Clinton understands this, too. So he speaks of America first, but never of America only.

UNLESS Paul Tsongas re-enters the presidential nominating race or unless another nationally known Democrat takes the plunge, and quickly, it seems certain that Bill Clinton and Jerry Brown will destroy each other. And that could guarantee a Republican landslide in November.

In New York, as elsewhere, Democrats, Republicans and independents express doubt that Mr. Clinton possesses the integrity to serve as president. His tactics have elicited a predictable response: Voters don't trust Clinton. Over the course of the campaign they are unlikely to change their minds.

American Voters Protest Too Much

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — One American voter in three thinks that he or she has figured out a way to beat the primary system: pick out a candidate who cannot win nomination, no matter how much you distrust or even despise him, and cast a protest vote for that "anti" candidate.

the Nutcake State, and New York and California primary voters threaten to perpetuate the message, it's time for even a card-carrying iconoclast to examine the downside of protest voting.

gion of grumpies whose resentments are fanned by Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Brown are getting into the habit of protest voting. They expect to lose, indeed, most would be dismayed if their vehicle won. They are indulging their penance at not being presented with the perfect candidate.

Most Republicans who vote for Pat Buchanan, as well as most Democrats who vote for Jerry Brown, are getting into the message-sending habit. For that I'm mad-as-hell crowd, voting has become less of a choice than a catharsis; the casting of a ballot is not so much a rational decision about available alternatives as an explosion of frustration.

In an election-industry state like New Hampshire, that is traditional — both as a presidential waker-upper and an invitation to the opposition ball. But when Connecticut's Democrats turned the Nutmeg State into

Yes, we all have questions and doubts about somebody labeled Slick Willie. And we should have lots of questions and doubts about Turnstile Jerry. No New Texas Bush and a Paul Tsongas who so abruptly quit the campaign. But Bill Clinton could be special, a bold experimenter in a world searching for answers. New Yorkers could defeat him or they could work through the tabloid garbage to glimpse that promise — and put it to a further test.

The New York Times.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1892: Mischief in Egypt

PARIS — The position of England in Egypt becomes more anomalous — we might even say more fraught with possibilities of mischief — every day. The naval demonstration which was made with a view to doing honor to the Sultan's Viceroy has missed its object altogether. The Sultan has not been in the least impressed by it.

1917: Berlin 'Invincible'

BERNE — The Kœnigsche Zeitung commenting on President Wilson's decision to declare war says: "The only excuse that can be made for Mr. Wilson is that of ignorance. It is because the Entente has not been able to crush Germany that it now calls upon America. The Russian revolu-

tion which is taking a turn unfavorable to the Allies, has led the Entente Governments to seek America's aid." The Volksstimme says: "President Wilson's message is a striking avowal that Germany is invincible."

NEW DELHI — [From our New York edition] Bombs fell among the people of India today [April 6] when Japanese planes, attacking the Indian coast for the first time, raided two ports in Madras Presidency, and worse to be faced was limited in the disclosure that a Japanese naval force is ranging the Bay of Bengal. These first direct manifestations of war came to India as its people were torn with hesitation over their political future, and a few hours after General Hideki Tojo, Premier of Japan, in a broadcast from Tokyo warned India of "great calamities to her 390,000,000 people. These would be unavoidable," he said. "In the course of our subjugation of British forces,

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OPINION

Centuries of Suffering, but Also a Light for Tomorrow

By Samuel Pizar

PARIS — In a Madrid synagogue, five centuries after the Jews were expelled from Spain, King Juan Carlos I sealed a historic moment of reconciliation with an appeal to the soul. "What matters most is not an accounting of our errors and successes," said the heir to King Ferdinand of Aragon and Queen Isabella of Castile, "but the determination to think of the past as a function of the future."

philosopher Moses Mendelssohn exhorted his coreligionists to embrace the secular life around them, helped make Berlin and Vienna the cultural capitals of Europe. This fruitful and peaceful coexistence was shattered by Hitler.

capable of the worst, as of the best, of madness as of genius, that the unthinkable is indeed possible. We are condemned to eternal vigilance.

Anti-Semitism, whether it appears in France and America, where there are many Jews, or in Poland and Germany, where there are practically none left, is a thermometer that measures the fever of a sick society. When difficult times return, a season for scapegoats begins. For demagogues sowing racism, bigotry and xenophobia, every economic and political crisis is the fault of "others."

Lost: 900 Million Indians, Last Seen West of Asia...

By Sunanda K. Datta-Ray

HONOLULU — It is disconcerting for an Indian suddenly to discover that he is not regarded as an Asian. India is full of identity problems, of course, what with Nagas, Sikhs and others who every so often lay claim to independence. Some might even say, as Metternich did of Italy, that India is a geographical expression. But no one

write your surname first like Asians." It is not the Hawaiians who have thrown India out of Asia. Nor am I rejected by Hawaii's Koreans, Japanese, Chinese, Vietnamese and Filipinos, who constitute the majority. Rejection is by the haole, which means "stranger" in Hawaiian but now stands for white Americans.

MEANWHILE

had denied India's place in Asia before. It was an even greater shock for me because at home we have always assumed that India is Asia, which is why we call the Middle East "West Asia."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Not All That Different

Regarding "The British Do It Differently" (Opinion, March 16): Dudley Fishburn's description of British politics bears little relation to reality. He tells us that there is only \$15,000 to fight the election in my constituency. However, he neglects to mention that his party's central office spent about \$17 million on the 1987 campaign and is expected to spend even more this year. This is hardly modest.

politics, the reality is that virtually every prime minister, cabinet member, sub-cabinet official and their "shadows" are longtime members of Parliament. The occasional diversity provided by nonpoliticians is of little practical import since individual members of Parliament are instructed how to vote by their party whips on virtually every major and minor matter. Five votes are rare.

get elected or re-elected to Parliament on one's own in Britain. JOHN R. KOZA, Los Altos, California. Relatively Speaking Regarding "The French Have Good Reasons to Be Feeling Ghim" (Opinion, March 30) by Brian Beedham: I must contest Mr. Beedham's analysis of France in comparison to its European neighbors. After all, German reunification may ultimately succeed, but only in 10 to 20 years, and at a very high cost.

Kohl and Waldheim I am an American Jew spending the year studying in Germany. Among the more unimpressive of my experiences has been witnessing Chancellor Helmut Kohl's shocking and grotesque display of insensitivity to Jewish concerns in regards to the recent visit of President Kurt Waldheim of Austria.

cisely the sort of resurgent arrogance that Jews feared would result from German reunification. Unfortunately, Mr. Kohl's attitude corresponds to one found among a growing number of Germans. It is a tragically familiar tendency to blame the favored scapegoat rather than coming to terms with one's own conscience.

ion, March 31), and "ASEAN Weighs Moves Against Abuses in Burma" by Michael Richardson (March 31): I would like to present you with the real facts regarding the so-called refugees fleeing into Bangladesh. They are not citizens of Myanmar, which was formerly known as Burma, but of Bangladesh. Coming illegally to Myanmar to escape some of the natural disasters that have hit Bangladesh, these people face routine identity checks, nationwide, by Myanmar immigration authorities.



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NYSE

Monday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

Symbol	Price	Change
IBM	115.25	+0.25
MSFT	68.75	+0.25
ORCL	45.50	+0.25
GOOG	245.00	+2.00
AMZN	175.00	+1.00
EBAY	35.00	+0.50
DISC	25.00	+0.25
WMT	45.00	+0.25
CVS	35.00	+0.25
UNH	55.00	+0.25
MRK	45.00	+0.25
PFE	35.00	+0.25
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GE	35.00	+0.25
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KEY RATES

For investment information

read **THE MONEY REPORT** every Saturday in the **IHT**

INTERNATIONAL

Into the

Buy

GOLD

(Continued on page 16)

INTERNATIONAL STOCKS

Peering Into the Future, Investors Buy German

By Ferdinand Prozman
New York Times Service

BONN — Judging by Germany's lackluster economic performance in the past few months, the country's stock market should have taken a drubbing. But as the analysts who began the year predicting a period of declining prices have found, stock prices sometimes reflect more than today's bad economic news.

The overall economic scene looks fairly grim. Germany's gross national product has not grown since the first quarter of 1991. The costs of unification are ballooning. Interest rates are at their highest levels since 1948 and are not expected to come down before late this year. Inflation rose to an annual rate of 4.7 percent in March. Order inflow to manufacturing industry has been weak since October and corporate earnings have been disappointing.

Recent, gloomy indicators have been discounted.

But investors have paid scant attention to the gloom. In the first three months of this year, they pushed the DAX index of 30 leading shares on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange up to 1,772.16 on March 4 from a low this year of 1,577.36 on Jan. 8.

A mild consolidation then pulled prices lower. But a number of analysts are predicting further gains in the months ahead, and indeed, the DAX finished higher, at 1,734.62, on Monday.

Rather than closely examining current economic indicators, investors are basing their decisions on a look at the distant future. "The current buy recommendations are centered around not only a trend toward lower interest rates but also the earnings prospects for 1993," said Christian Hege, a stock analyst at Trinkaus & Burkhard, a private bank in Düsseldorf. "However, reality is much less exciting. Interest rates may not come down for six months, and at best we can provide only very imprecise indications of the extent to which earnings will rise by 1993."

That has not deterred international investors. Because of the decline in interest rates in the United States and Japan, they have been shifting cash out of money market funds and into common stock. But prices on Wall Street are relatively high, and the Tokyo market is wallowing in a slump. That combination has added to the allure of German shares.

The gains since the beginning of the year also pushed the German market above the technical resistance point at 1,700 on the DAX, inducing German and foreign institutional investors, who had been looking primarily at the weak fundamental data, to heed their program-trading departments and buy German blue chips.

The problem with discounting the economic indicators of the past six months to bet on the future is that it adds to the unpredictability. Some analysts believe the DAX might retreat to around 1,650 before it rebounds in the second half of this year. Others think the rebound could already be under way.

Michael Zapf, managing director at Bank Julius Baer (Deutschland) AG, is one of the few market watchers who predicted in late November that the market would rally in the first quarter of 1992. In March he began counseling caution but switched back to bullishness this week.

"People are swinging from one overreaction to another," he said. "In March, there was hope of an impending rate cut by the Bundesbank. Now everybody says interest rates won't be cut at all this year. The market currently over-reflects negative expectations."

"We think there will be a moment in the third quarter when the Bundesbank will cut its rates," Mr. Zapf said. "And corporate earnings might not be great, but only because German companies are investing so much and because the government gives them a tax break for what they invest in Eastern Germany."

While Germany's long-term prospects look good, the economy might not show improvement for months. This increases the risk of a downturn if investors see a compelling reason to shift funds elsewhere. Because of that risk, most investment strategies appear centered on familiar issues, such as Siemens and Deutsche Bank.

Mr. Hege's list includes Bayer and Hoechst as well as Bayerische Motoren Werke, whose sales and earnings have held up well despite a downturn in the global auto market.

Strikers In UAW Ignore Deadline

Caterpillar Order Draws Only 300 Back to Work

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PEORIA, Illinois — Only about 300 of 12,000 striking members of the United Auto Workers union heeded Caterpillar Inc.'s deadline to return to work by Monday morning or risk losing their jobs.

The showdown has been depicted by experts as a watershed in organized labor's struggle to stem its dwindling influence in the U.S. workplace. Some have termed it the most severe confrontation of its kind since then-President Ronald Reagan fired and replaced 11,400 air traffic controllers in 1981.

Caterpillar, the world's largest heavy equipment maker, and the union have been unable to agree on the terms for a contract to replace the pact that expired Oct. 1. The strike began at plants in Peoria and elsewhere in Illinois on Nov. 3.

The UAW secretary-treasurer, Bill Castevens, noting that only a few strikers were returning to work, said: "They cannot bulldoze them back to the plants. They have to bargain them back."

He added: "We're going to win, we're ready to negotiate. There will be no funeral for the UAW today." Caterpillar said that if strikers did not return to their jobs under a company-imposed contract, it would begin seeking permanent replacement workers Tuesday.

Hundreds of strikers lined the roads leading to Caterpillar's East Peoria tractor plant, waving signs and yelling at vehicles they suspected were carrying strikers back to work. No violence was reported.

One man who went back to work at that plant told a Chicago radio station he was a 20-year Caterpillar veteran who realized he would not be able to find another job that paid \$45,000 a year.

The union is demanding that Caterpillar accept a contract patterned after the union's pact with Deere & Co., the farm equipment maker. Caterpillar says it needs more competitive wage scales to compete in the global marketplace.

After the union rejected the company's third and final contract offer, Caterpillar said last week it would unilaterally impose the contract on Monday.

Caterpillar has offered a three-year contract including a 13 percent pay increase over the period, plus six years of job security and a guarantee that no plant will close for six years.

In trading on the New York Stock Exchange, Caterpillar shares closed 12.5 cents lower at \$50.

But an analyst with Oppenheimer & Co., Charles Harris, saying he believed there was a "discernible end to the Caterpillar-UAW dispute at this point," added Caterpillar to the firm's recommended list.

(Reuters, UPI, AP)

A Buyer for the Daily News?

Canadian Mogul Studies N.Y. Tabloid's Bottom Line

By Alex S. Jones
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In the past six years, Conrad M. Black, the chairman and controlling shareholder of Hollinger Inc., has used his talent for sharp deal-making to assemble a newspaper empire spanning four continents.

His Canadian-based company's holdings include the Daily Telegraph, one of Britain's largest and most profitable papers, the Jerusalem Post, the Sydney Morning Herald, the Financial Post in Toronto and more than 200 very small but highly profitable dailies and weeklies in the United States, the largest being the Port Arthur News in Texas, which has a circulation of 22,000.

This week Mr. Black may try to add the Daily News of New York to his rapidly expanding chain, whose revenues almost tripled from 1986 to 1990, reaching nearly 800 million Canadian dollars (about \$672 million). That compares with the 700 million dollars in debt, as of last September, that Hollinger amassed during Mr. Black's long newspaper shopping spree.

The management, unions and creditors of the Daily News have given prospective buyers until Friday to present proposals for acquiring New York City's largest-circulation tabloid, which entered bankruptcy court in December after the death of its owner, Robert Maxwell, and the collapse of his media empire.

Executives with access to the News' financial records said the paper had a loss of about \$800,000 in March, which brings its operating loss since January to more than \$5 million.

Mr. Black and his representatives have been poring over the paper's financial records and meeting with Peter S. Kalikow, the owner of the New York Post, who is in personal bankruptcy

Hollinger Inc.

Figures in Canadian dollars

Revenue

Net profit

1986 1987 1988 1989 1990

Revenue: 1986: 200, 1987: 300, 1988: 400, 1989: 500, 1990: 600

Net profit: 1986: 100, 1987: 150, 1988: 200, 1989: 250, 1990: 300

Source: Company reports

NYT

proceedings, to explore possible ways of merging the newspapers' operations.

Mr. Black, 47, declined to be interviewed, but several aides acknowledged that he is seriously interested in the News.

"There clearly is a franchise, no question about it, but whether it can be made a financially viable franchise is yet to be determined," said Larry J. Perotto, the president of American Publishing Co., Hollinger's U.S. subsidiary.

Mr. Kalikow, who described Mr. Black as being "very shrewd and analytical," said late last week that he and Mr. Black had not reached any deal.

Mr. Black, the son of an executive in Winnipeg, Manitoba, be-

came a millionaire by acquiring newspapers in Quebec. In 1978, he acquired control of Argus Corp., a Toronto-based holding company with diverse holdings, and sold everything, generating cash that he then invested in more newspapers.

While Mr. Black is widely credited with improving the Telegraph journalistically and vastly increasing its news budget, his focus is all business and he sometimes reveals an apparent contempt for the press.

For instance, in a 1988 speech, he excoriated reporters and editors as an "imperial working press that aspires to be above the law" and "capricious manipulators of public opinion."

His newspapers in the United States are expected to produce profit margins of about 30 percent, a level that even highly lucrative midsize dailies have difficulty reaching.

Mr. Black, who rarely visits his papers, built his U.S. chain by acquiring rural and semi-urban papers, often with annual revenues of less than \$1 million, that other chains had spurned.

Last week, Mr. Black appeared to be building cash for more acquisitions. He announced the sale of Hollinger's 8.8 percent stake in United Newspapers PLC, the owner of the Daily Express in London and other papers. The stake reportedly fetched about \$105 million.

Hollinger also announced its "tentative intention" to list the Daily Telegraph PLC on the London stock exchange in June, which would require selling at least 20 million shares of the roughly 112 million — or 83 percent — that Hollinger owns. Estimates in the Canadian press put the value of Telegraph shares at \$3.50 apiece, meaning that 20 million shares would be worth about \$70 million.

The central bank fixed the markka at 5.58997 to the Euro, compared with 5.59445 on Friday. The three-month Helsinki interest rate was fixed at 14.4 percent, down from 13.44 percent on Friday.

The Swedish central bank, meanwhile, raised its marginal lending rate by two percentage points, to 13 percent, to combat a currency outflow triggered by the crisis in Finland. Swedish markets feared that if Finland again devalued the markka, Sweden might be forced to follow.

Swedish credit markets quickly stabilized, and financial analysts said the rate increase would probably be short-lived.

"The background to the rate in-

Finnish Markka Gets Support From Germany

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

HELSINKI — The Bundesbank helped Finland and Sweden stem a multibillion-dollar outflow of money on Monday by pledging support for the Finnish markka, a move that calmed investors.

The Finnish central bank also arranged for assistance from the central banks of Sweden, Denmark and Norway, to bolster its foreign exchange reserves. MMS International analyst estimated that Finland spent a third of its foreign currency reserves Friday defending the currency, which has been battered by economic turmoil in Finland.

"Now that the Bundesbank has lent some support, it's given a lot of credence to the Bank of Finland's policy to maintain a firm markka," said Andrew White, analyst at UBS Phillips & Drew.

The outflow of currencies from Finland turned into a net inflow Monday after the Bank of Finland announced the agreement with the Bundesbank, said Jaakko Ojala, senior vice president of the treasury department at Kansallis-Osake-Pankki, a leading commercial bank.

Before the outflow was reversed, about 2 billion markkas (\$437 million) of foreign currency had left the country on Monday, Mr. Ojala said. That followed Friday's estimated benchmark of 10 billion markkas. The outflow had prompted fears of another markka devaluation, after one in November.

On Monday, after news of the aid from central banks and a government package unveiled Sunday to bolster the economy, domestic interest rates retreated after an initial rise and the markka strengthened against the European currency unit.

The central bank fixed the markka at 5.58997 to the Euro, compared with 5.59445 on Friday. The three-month Helsinki interest rate was fixed at 14.4 percent, down from 13.44 percent on Friday.

The Swedish central bank, meanwhile, raised its marginal lending rate by two percentage points, to 13 percent, to combat a currency outflow triggered by the crisis in Finland. Swedish markets feared that if Finland again devalued the markka, Sweden might be forced to follow.

Swedish credit markets quickly stabilized, and financial analysts said the rate increase would probably be short-lived.

"The background to the rate in-

crease is a currency outflow of 22 billion Swedish kronor (\$3.7 billion) on Friday, which in all probability was caused by concern on the Finnish market," the central bank governor, Bengt Dennis, said.

On Sunday, the Finnish government unveiled a crisis package, including state spending cuts of 10 billion markkas in 1993. The government was forced to put together

See MARKKA, Page 15

Escudo Up In Debut In EC Grid

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LISBON — The escudo entered the exchange-rate mechanism of the European Monetary System on a firm note on Monday, rising to its ceiling against the British pound, the system's weakest currency.

The currency's strength triggered intervention and interest rate cuts by the Bank of Portugal, currency dealers said.

A rush for escudos pushed the currency close to its fluctuation limit against the pound, before the Bank of Portugal's action rolled the escudo back somewhat. The pound has been weak within the grid for several months and even more fragile lately ahead of the closely contested British general election on Thursday.

In London, the pound ended at 243.2 escudos, weaker than the rate of 244.23 at the close on Friday. The Portuguese central bank began buying pounds at 241.80 escudos, then at 241.90 and finally at 242.00. It had given the central rate for the pound as 256.47 and its intervention rate for supporting the British currency as 241.545 escudos.

The central bank also bought Deutsche marks to control the escudo's rise, at See ESCUDO, Page 14

CURRENCY RATES

Table with columns for Currency, Bid, Ask, and other financial data for various international currencies.

Other Dollar Values

Table showing exchange rates for various currencies against the US dollar, including the British pound, Japanese yen, and others.

Forward Rates

Table showing forward exchange rates for various currencies, including the British pound and Japanese yen.

INTEREST RATES

Table showing interest rates for various currencies, including the British pound and Japanese yen.

Key Money Rates

Table showing key money rates for various currencies, including the British pound and Japanese yen.

Asian Dollar Deposits

Table showing Asian dollar deposits for various currencies, including the British pound and Japanese yen.

U.S. Money Market Funds

Table showing U.S. money market funds for various currencies, including the British pound and Japanese yen.

GOLD

Table showing gold prices for various currencies, including the British pound and Japanese yen.

Oil Price Surge Bolsters U.S. Stocks

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Oil prices reached new highs for the year on Monday, bolstering the shares of international oil companies and sending Wall Street's blue-chip benchmark higher.

The Dow Jones industrial average gained 26.16 points, to 3,275.27, with Texaco Inc., Exxon Corp. and Chevron Corp. accounting for more than one-third of the

gain. The Dow had gained 14.99 points on Friday, also led by oil issues.

Crude oil for May delivery has risen 6.5 percent over the past six trading sessions on the New York Mercantile Exchange, climbing 16 cents, to \$20.45 a barrel, on Monday because of concern about tensions in the Mideast.

"Crude prices are trading up, and stock traders are taking advan-

tage of the recent weakness in oil stocks to increase positions in this sector," said Richard Meyer, head of institutional trading at Ladenburg Thalmann.

The attack by Iran this weekend on an Iranian rebel base inside Iraq, coupled with news from Libya and Venezuela last week, sparked concern about oil supplies

See OIL, Page 14

Whitbread, Facing a Charge, to Sell Some Pizza Hut Business

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Whitbread PLC said Monday that it would take "an abnormally high charge" for provisions on loans to certain pubs and would try to sell its profitable Pizza Hut franchises on the Continent.

The charge will cut £25 million (\$43.7 million) from after-tax earnings in the year to February, it said.

The managing director of Whitbread's restaurants division, David Thomas, said he regretted having to withdraw from Pizza Hut in

France, Belgium and the Netherlands "because these are good businesses with a positive future."

Whitbread said it and Pizza Hut, a subsidiary of PepsiCo Inc., would retain their joint venture in Britain, however, which "has performed well despite the recession and is continuing to expand."

Whitbread is discussing selling the Pizza Hut franchises back to Pizza Hut International or seeking a third-party buyer, a Whitbread spokesman said. The spokesman

said the company had invested £40 million in the franchises since it acquired the first of them in 1989.

The British brewer said that after a review of its loan portfolio to so-called "free-trade" pubs and its operating debts, which at year-end totaled £250 million, it would take a charge that was £37 million higher than normal.

Free-trade pubs are independently owned and are not tied to a major brewer. Whitbread said it had actively built up its beer sales

to the free-trade market in southern England in the late 1980s.

To further its business, the company during that period made loans to those pubs that were secured against real estate. Since then, the value of real estate has declined dramatically in the south of England, which accounts for more than half the company's free-trade sales.

Shares in Whitbread dropped 18 pence on the London Stock Ex-

change, ending at 359 pence, after the company announced that earnings would be hurt by the charge.

Excluding the bad-debt charge, Whitbread said, fiscal 1992 pretax profit will be in line with market expectations. Before the announcement, analysts had forecast Whitbread's 1992 pretax profit at £265 million to £280 million. Whitbread had pretax earnings of £291.5 million in fiscal 1991.

(AFX, Bloomberg)

Secret Is Out on Nigerian Visa Scam

By Kenneth B. Noble
New York Times Service

LAGOS — A foreign business executive, lured by promises of huge and easy profits, arrives in Nigeria. Although he does not have a visa, he is whisked through customs and taken to a secret location.

There, his would-be business partners let him know that he cannot leave Nigeria unless he pays a large cash ransom or joins them in money-laundering or other deals.

What has become known as the "visa scam" is the latest in what the Nigerian authorities say is a growing number of fraudulent schemes by Nigerian criminal syndicates and con artists who seek to entice, entrap and intimidate American and other foreign business people.

The visa racket has become sufficiently widespread for the Nigerian Central Bank to run ads in foreign business publications warning prospective investors not to be "tempted by these offers, which may involve them in huge overseas financial losses."

The pattern is almost always the same. A letter is sent from a Nigerian, supposedly working for a government agency, offering what seems like a great business deal.

"I am contacting you," the correspondence begins, "because the Nigerian government wants to purchase your company's products." The deal in most cases is worth millions of dollars.

The writer asks that a company official travel to Nigeria to register his company. "They tell them that they don't

even need a visa," said a Western diplomat, "and in fact the people running the scam can get them through the airport without one."

"Then they're trapped," the diplomat added, noting that the extortionists make clear to their victims that without the visa stamp in their passports they are likely to be prosecuted.

J. B. Ajala, the solicitor-general, said that the government was cooperating with other countries in trying to apprehend those involved.

The Western diplomat noted that in some cases the scam artists had used brutality. In July, David Rollings, 61, a Briton, was found shot to death in his hotel room in Lagos. He had traveled to Nigeria in an effort to obtain the return of nearly \$3 million apparently swindled from fellow businessmen.

Sidney Conn, president of Life Jack, a maker of fire-safety equipment in North Carolina, was a typical victim of the visa scam.

He was contacted last autumn by a group of Nigerians who said the government wanted to buy equipment from his company worth nearly \$5 million. Although he did not have a visa, Mr. Conn said, he was told it was not necessary since he

was dealing with the government.

But upon arrival, he said, "a customs official took my passport and said I had illegally entered Nigeria and that he was going to arrest me unless I gave him \$500."

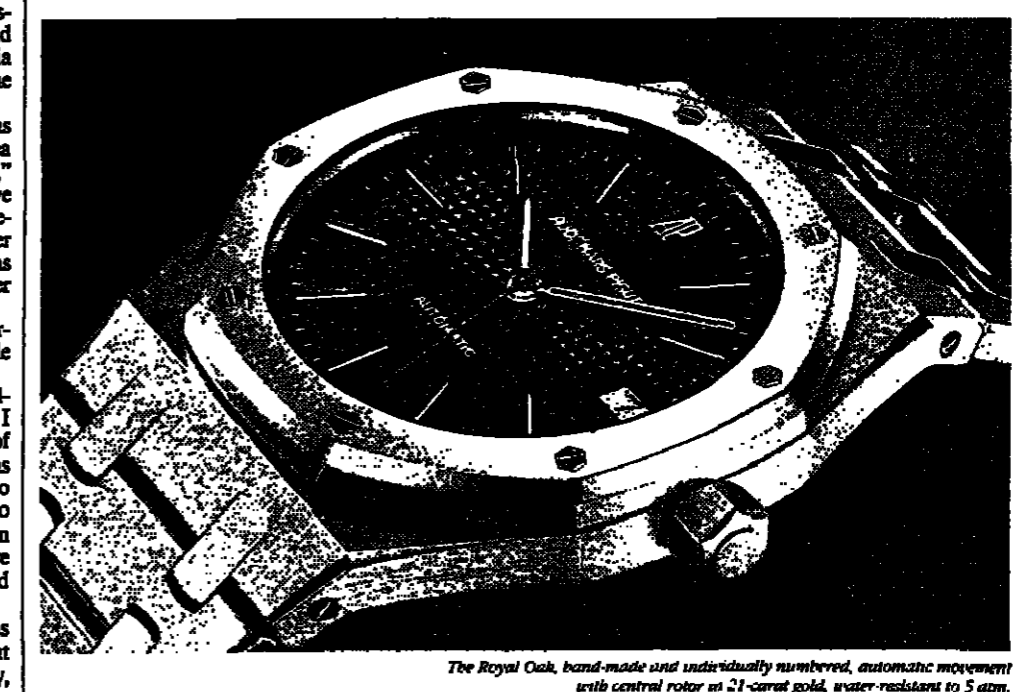
He paid off the official and was then met outside the waiting area by two "beautifully dressed men," whom he had "reason to believe they were real businessmen because they had an armed soldier with them." From there, he was taken to a hotel and held under armed guard.

The next day, he said, "the person who was conducting the whole thing arrived with his people."

He added: "They had these soldiers standing next to me, and I signed everything." The point of the scam, he explained, "was not to purchase exhaust fans but to launder money. They wanted to transfer money into my American account, and turn around and have it transferred into a prearranged Nigerian account in the U.S."

If he agreed to cooperate, he was told, he could keep 30 percent. But he contacted the U.S. Embassy, and after long negotiations with the customs officials, he was allowed to leave Nigeria.

ONE OF THE GREAT DESIGNS OF THIS CENTURY AND PROBABLY THE NEXT.



The Royal Oak, hand-made and individually numbered, automatic movement with central rotor in 21-carat gold, water-resistant to 5 atm.

The Royal Oak is instantly recognized by its unique octagonal shape. A classic design, totally original in concept, with that extraordinary perfection of finish which is the hallmark of the master watchmakers, Audemars Piguet.

Decisive, individual, ageless. One of a kind, like the person who wears it. Like the champion golfer, Nick Faldo. He unhesitatingly chose the Royal Oak as his watch. One leader, it seems, will immediately recognize another.



Nick Faldo, twice a winner of the Masters and the Open Golf Championship.

AP AUDEMARS PIGUET The master watchmakers.

Advertisement for investment information, including text like "For investment information read THE MONEY REPORT every Saturday in the IHT" and a table of interest rates.

Advertisement for Herald Tribune Living in the U.S., featuring text like "NOW PRINTED IN NEW YORK FOR SAME DAY DELIVERY IN KEY CITIES" and contact information for subscription.

Advertisement for Audemars Piguet watches, featuring the text "ONE OF THE GREAT DESIGNS OF THIS CENTURY AND PROBABLY THE NEXT" and "The Royal Oak, hand-made and individually numbered, automatic movement with central rotor in 21-carat gold, water-resistant to 5 atm."

MARKET DIARY

OIL: Surge Spurs Wall Street Rally

(Continued from first finance page) Daily closings of the Dow Jones industrial average...

to 22% and Amoco Corp. climbed 1 1/4 to 44 1/4. Advances outnumbered declines by about a 10-7 margin on the Big Board...

N.Y. Stocks

Venezuela was disrupted by anti-government rioting. Oil also has been rising recently amid cold weather in the Northeast...

The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries agreed in February to lower oil output to 23 million barrels a day through June...

Several unrelated refinery problems, including a fire at the Chevron facility in Port Arthur, Texas, also helped energy prices move higher Monday.

Among oil stocks, Tectaco rallied 2 1/4 to 6 1/4. Exxon rose 2 to 57 1/4. Chevron increased 1/4 to 67 1/4. USX-Marathon Group Inc. advanced 1 1/4 to 22 1/4...

ESCUDO: Firm Debut in EC Grid

(Continued from first finance page) 85.35 escudos. In Lisbon, the Deutsche mark fell to 85.55 escudos from 86.38 DM at the close on Friday.

the fall in Portugal's relatively high interest rates that has been promised by Prime Minister Anibal Cavaco Silva as a result of membership in the exchange-rate mechanism.

Foreign Exchange

at 175.453 escudos. The escudo entered the mechanism at a central rate of 178.735 per Ecu.

The central bank dropped its regular interest rate on operations to inject liquidity into the market by 1 percentage point to 17.975 percent. It also eased its interest rate on operations to drain liquidity to 15.375 percent from 15.625 percent.

Paris Bourse Sharply Higher

PARIS — Some good earnings reports and a sense of relief that an element of political uncertainty in France has ended pulled the Paris Bourse up 1.65 percent on Monday, traders said.

The dollar ended mostly lower in New York after a dull trading day within a narrow range. It eased to 1.6255 Deutsche marks Monday from 1.6267 at the close on Friday...

World Stock Markets

Table listing stock market performance for various countries including Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, London, Madrid, Milan, Sao Paulo, Zurich, and others.

Stocks

Table listing individual stock prices and changes for various companies like AT&T, Amgen, Amgen, Amgen, etc.

Markets Closed

The stock markets in Johannesburg and Singapore were closed Monday for holidays.

Frankfurt

Table listing Frankfurt stock market data including indices and individual stock prices.

Stocks

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London

Table listing London stock market data including indices and individual stock prices.

Stocks

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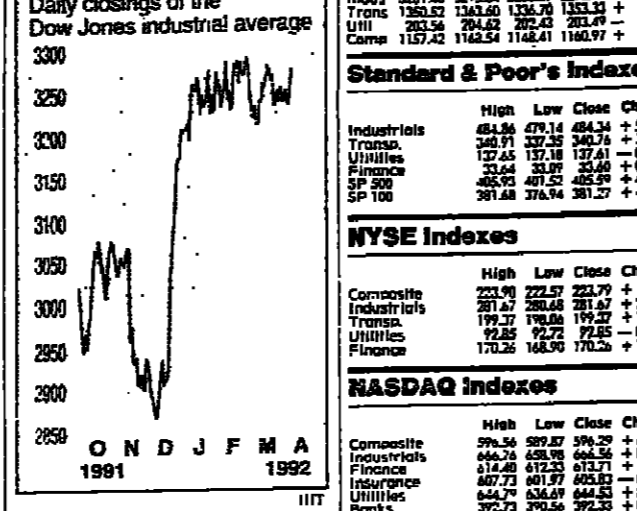
Stocks

Table listing individual stock prices and changes for various companies like Amgen, Amgen, Amgen, etc.

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Table listing individual stock prices and changes for various companies like Amgen, Amgen, Amgen, etc.

The Dow



NYSE Most Actives

Table listing the most active stocks on the NYSE, including AT&T, Amgen, Amgen, etc.

AMEX Most Actives

Table listing the most active stocks on the AMEX, including Amgen, Amgen, Amgen, etc.

NASDAQ Most Actives

Table listing the most active stocks on the NASDAQ, including Amgen, Amgen, Amgen, etc.

NYSE Diary

Table listing daily market activity on the NYSE, including volume and price changes.

AMEX Diary

Table listing daily market activity on the AMEX, including volume and price changes.

NASDAQ Diary

Table listing daily market activity on the NASDAQ, including volume and price changes.

Paris

Table listing Paris Bourse market data including indices and individual stock prices.

Sydney

Table listing Sydney stock market data including indices and individual stock prices.

Tokyo

Table listing Tokyo stock market data including indices and individual stock prices.

Stockholm

Table listing Stockholm stock market data including indices and individual stock prices.

Sao Paulo

Table listing Sao Paulo stock market data including indices and individual stock prices.

Zurich

Table listing Zurich stock market data including indices and individual stock prices.

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EUROPEAN FUTURES

Table listing European futures contracts including SUGAR, COFFEE, and others.

Food

Table listing food futures contracts including SUGAR, COFFEE, and others.

Industrials

Table listing industrial futures contracts including GASOLIN, CRUDE OIL, and others.

Stocks

Table listing stock futures contracts including FTSE 100, DAX, and others.

Metals

Table listing metal futures contracts including ALUMINUM, COPPER, and others.

Financial

Table listing financial futures contracts including 3-MONTH STERLING, 3-MONTH EURO, and others.

U.S. FUTURES

Table listing U.S. futures contracts including WHEAT, SOYBEANS, and others.

Grains

Table listing grain futures contracts including WHEAT, SOYBEANS, and others.

Metals

Table listing metal futures contracts including HI GRADE COPPER, SILVER, and others.

Stocks

Table listing stock futures contracts including S&P 500, NYSE, and others.

Stocks

Table listing individual stock prices and changes for various companies like Amgen, Amgen, Amgen, etc.

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Lacocca Was Paid \$3 Million in 1991

HIGHLAND PARK, Michigan (Bloomberg) — The chairman of Chrysler Corp., Lee A. Lacocca, received \$2.98 million in salary, stock and other compensation last year, down from a \$4.58 million in 1990, the automaker said Monday.

Delta Countersues Pan Am Creditors

NEW YORK (AP) — Delta Air Lines, facing accusations that it pulled the plug on sibling Pan American World Airways, on Monday filed court papers seeking to place the blame for Pan Am's demise on Pan Am creditors.

Consumer Credit Fell in February

WASHINGTON (AP) — The overall debt of American consumers fell modestly in February despite a sharp increase in credit card borrowing, the government said Monday.

Microsoft Updates Windows System

CHICAGO (Reuters) — Microsoft Corp. unveiled Monday an updated version of its popular Windows operating system for personal computers on Monday, escalating a running battle with International Business Machines Corp. for control of the PC market.

Sears to Sell Apple's Macintosh Line

CUPERTINO, California (Reuters) — Apple Computer Inc. said Monday that it has authorized Sears Roebuck & Co., the third-largest U.S. retailer, to sell Macintosh personal computers and printers.

For the Record

RJR Nabisco Inc.'s Brazilian food subsidiary has acquired Industria Alimenticia Maguary SA, Brazil's largest maker of fruit drinks, which generated \$50 million in sales last year.

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To our readers in Berlin You can now receive the IHT hand delivered to your home or office every morning on the day of publication. Just call us toll free at 0130 84 85 85

Market Guide CFT: Chicago Board of Trade COM: Commodity Exchange NYMEX: New York Mercantile Exchange NYSE: New York Stock Exchange OTC: Over-the-counter market

EUROPE

Operating Profit Up 23% at Dresdner

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches FRANKFURT — Dresdner Bank AG, announcing total operating profit for the first time, said Monday that group earnings at this level rose 23 percent to 2.5 billion Deutsche marks (\$1.53 billion) in 1991.

Commerzbank Leaves Dividend At 10 DM for '91

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches FRANKFURT — Commerzbank AG proposed Monday an unchanged dividend of 10 Deutsche marks (\$6.13) a share for 1991. The bank reported that parent group operating profit rose more than 25 percent and group operating profit by a third in 1991, but provided no exact figures.

Debt Remains at Issue In Fiat-Poland Car Talks

WARSAW — Prime Minister Jan Olszewski of Poland and the deputy chairman of Fiat SpA, Renato Ruggiero, said Monday that they had agreed on general terms of a major investment by the Italian company in the state-owned Polish carmaker FSM.

Bae Getting Saudi Payment On Arms Deal

LONDON — British Aerospace PLC confirmed on Monday that Saudi Arabia was making a £1.5 billion (\$2.6 billion) cash payment toward the second phase of the £20 billion Al-Yamamah military equipment deal.

Table titled 'Investor's Europe' showing stock indices for Frankfurt, London, and Paris across various months and years. Includes columns for Exchange, Index, Monday Close, Prev. Close, and % Change.

Very briefly: Nestlé SA and Banque Indosuez said they had gained control of Souffle Perrier, with 66.8 percent of the voting rights in the company and 57.6 percent of its capital.

Acec Suspends Dividend

BRUSSELS — Acec-Union Minière SA, the biggest zinc producer in the world, omitted its dividend on Monday and said it was looking for partners after reporting an unprofitable 1991.

Kraft Buying Spanish Cheese Maker

MADRID — Industrial Quesera Menorquina SA, Spain's leading maker of processed cheese, said Monday it had agreed in principle to the sale of a majority stake to Kraft General Foods SA.

MARKKA: Bundesbank, Others Provide Support

(Continued from first finance page) The problems are over," Mr. Aho said. "Further steps are needed to remedy the economy in which all interest groups should take part. Only in this way will confidence in the Finnish economy return."

TIIC (O.T.C.) JAPAN FUND Sicav. NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING. NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of TIIC (O.T.C.) Japan Fund, a société d'investissement à Capital Variable organized under the laws of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg (the "Fund"), will be held at the registered office of the Fund, 16, Boulevard Royal, Luxembourg, at 11:00 a.m. on April 24th, 1992, specifically, but without limitation, for the following purposes:

TOKYO (O.T.C.) FUND Sicav. NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING. NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the shareholders of TOKYO (O.T.C.) Fund, a Société d'Investissement à Capital Variable organized under the laws of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg (the "Fund"), will be held at the registered office of the Fund, 16, Boulevard Royal, Luxembourg, at 11:30 a.m., on April 24th, 1992, specifically, but without limitation, for the following purposes:

NASDAQ

NASDAQ Monday's Prices. Table listing various stocks and their prices, including symbols like IBM, GE, and others.

Vertical sidebar containing various advertisements and financial news snippets, including 'Pan Am Credit', 'Windows System', and 'Macintosh'.

SPORTS AMERICA'S CUP

NHL Players Offer Owners New Plan Before Key Meeting

The Associated Press
NEW YORK — The National Hockey League Players Association has presented the strike-bound league with a new proposal in the area of contract length, according to the group's executive director, Bob Goodenow.

At a hastily called news conference Sunday night before Monday's board of governors meeting in New York, Goodenow said that he had talked to the league's president, John Ziegler, earlier Sunday and had given him the proposal to take to the owners.

Goodenow said the proposal was for a two-year contract, along with a retroactive year dating back to the start of the 1991-92 season. Goodenow said the proposal included a "reopener" clause after one year based on economic conditions.

"We're trying to be responsive to the areas of concern for the owners," Goodenow said.

Originally, the owners wanted a five-year contract and the players three. The owners' last proposal was for a one-year deal, which the players rejected.

Goodenow also reported on various discussions that he had had with Ziegler over the past week in Toronto and New York. He said also that there had been "a significant change" involving the free agency issue.

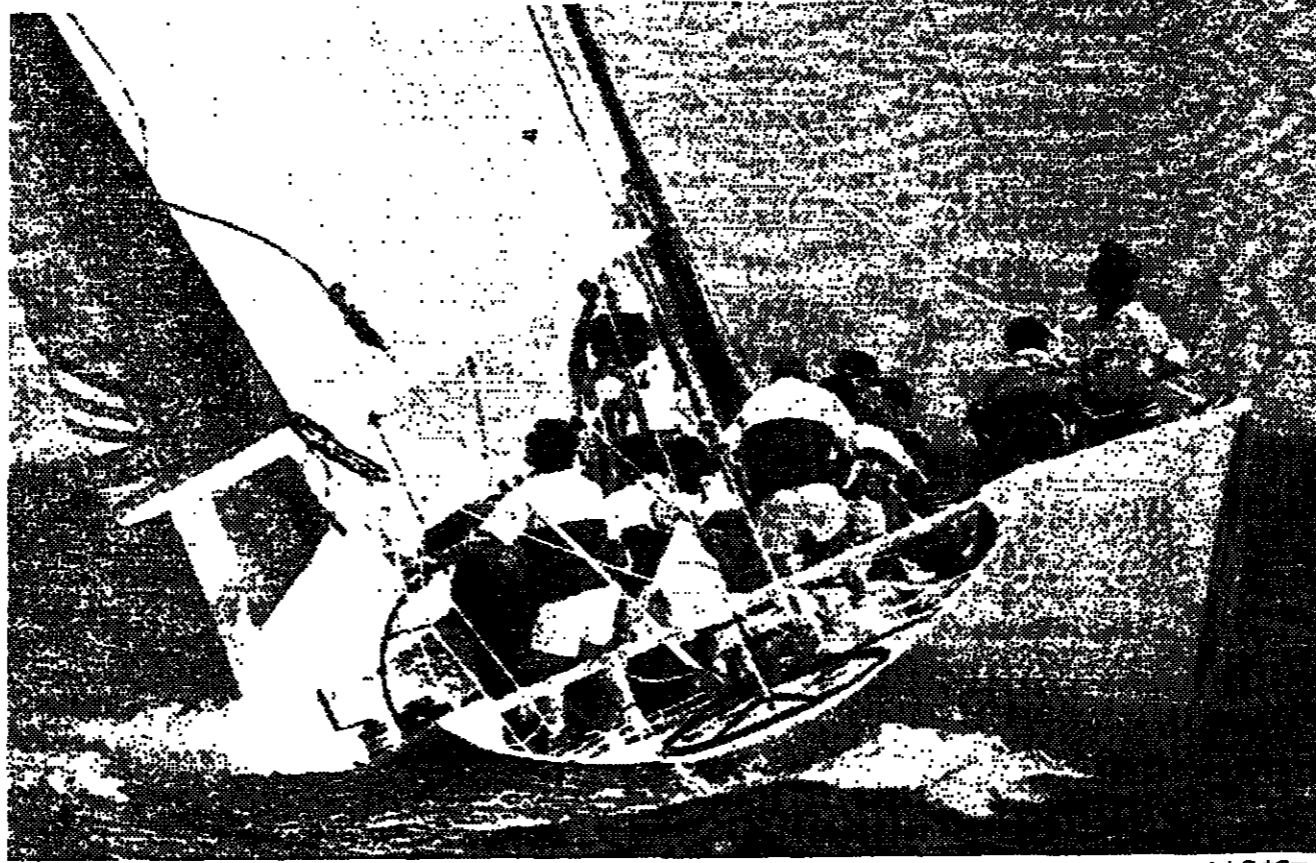
Asked to explain it, he said only: "It involves the right of first refusal in certain categories."

It was the second news conference involving association players within six hours on Sunday, the fifth day of the NHL strike.

Earlier, a member of the players association negotiating committee, had said that there were "very few things holding up an agreement" on a new contract.

The only major issue standing between owners and players for a new collective bargaining agreement was the licensing of hockey trading cards, said Mike Gartner of the New York Rangers, the committee member.

"We want to continue to receive the money from the hockey cards,"



Crewmen aboard Japan's Nippon, sailing a downwind leg against Italy's Il Moro di Venezia without the boom under the mainsail.

Boom Is Lowered On Japan Cup Bid

By Angus Phillips
Washington Post Service
SAN DIEGO — Japan's fledgling America's Cup campaign was moved closer to elimination, victim once again of gear breakdown in just the sort of heavy winds the Japanese were supposed to excel in.

The high-flying Nippon team entered the semifinals to determine a cup challenger top-rated among the four competitors, undefeated in the final round-robin.

But bad luck has dogged them from the start of this nine-race series. On Sunday, the Japanese skipper had a chance against Italy's Il Moro di Venezia, as Nippon's carbon-fiber boom snapped in prestart maneuvering, leaving the mainsail flapping uncontrollably.

With winds reaching to 15 knots — a minor tempest for San Diego — skipper Chris Dickson pounded his boat into the sea swell behind the starting line, trying to gain an edge against Italy's skipper, Paul Cayard. But a wave stopped Nippon, putting a sudden load on its 110-foot (33.5-meter) rig. The boom holding down the bottom of the mainsail cracked in two.

Dickson and his 16-man crew scrambled to make repairs and managed to start the race as Cayard kept clear and gave room, a gentlemanly gesture in the rough-and-tumble cup game.

The Japanese struggled up the course, patching away on the boom until they realized the effort was futile — nothing was left to save. So they dropped it overboard for their chase boat to pick up, then tied down the mainsail with a jury rig of ropes and managed to nurse their crippled craft all the way around the 20-mile (32.25-kilometer) course, losing by 1 minute, 30 seconds.

It was a remarkable bit of seamanship to stay in the race at all, and more remarkable to stay so close, but the inevitable loss was damaging, putting Japan's record at 1-5 with three races to go. That leaves only the slimmest chance for advancing to the two-boat final round. Either Il Moro or New Zealand, tied for the lead, must lose all three remaining races while Japan wins all three for Nippon to have a chance.

The Japanese weren't the only ones to swallow harsh medicine.

Ville de Paris, which was tied for first entering Sunday's racing, took a 3-11 pounding from New Zealand. The results left New Zealand and Italy tied for first place in the challenger semifinals at 4-2, with France at 3-3 and Japan at 1-5.

On the defenders' side, confusion reigned again as America syndicate chief Bill Koch again jiggled the brain trusts on his few boatsmen. Koch put Buddy Melges as the helmsman of the American, as Koch took the helm of Kaula, as the two staged an intramural race.

America scored a 34-second triumph, her first in this elimination round for defenders. Kaula and Dennis Conner's Stars 46, skipper tied for first place with four points. America has one. Two-boat advances to the finals.

In Hong Kong, Romanians Rebound for a Bit of Rugby Glory

By Laurence Zuckerman
International Herald Tribune
HONG KONG — Things worked out well enough in the end, but the debut of the Romanian team at the 17th annual Hong Kong Invitational Sevens Rugby Tournament portended disaster.

When the team arrived on Wednesday, some of its baggage had been lost somewhere between Bucharest, Frankfurt and Hong Kong.

The next day, the team's total of \$525 in spending money was abruptly reduced when a bank teller discovered that one of its \$100 bills was a phony. With a small contribution from their coach, that left \$45 for each of the 10 players to spend during a week in one of the world's shopping meccas.

"We got this money in Bucharest," said Calin Draguceanu, the captain. "We took it to the bank, and they tell us it's false. Unbelievable. I have never heard of such a thing."

There was more to come.

On Saturday, the first day of the two-day tournament that is generally recognized as

the world's premier event for seven-man rugby, Romania was crushed, 24-0, by Kwang-Hua Taipei, and then blanked again, 22-0, by the British Barbarians, one of the top seeds.

The Romanians had been seeded to beat Taipei and contend for the mid-level plate. Instead, they were relegated to the bottom-round competition with the seven other teams that had lost both games in the first day's eliminations.

The dejected Romanians were in the players' stands Saturday afternoon, watching others bask in glory.

Fiji, the defending champion, which went on to win an unprecedented third consecutive cup, displayed impeccable passing.

In the tournament's most surprising performance, a fierce and fleet-footed South Korean squad defeated the seeded Canadians. The determined South Koreans went on to upset the Barbarians before losing to New Zealand in the cup semifinals.

Romania is no newcomer to the game. The country's rugby federation was founded in 1913, and today there are 2,000 senior players in 98 clubs.

The national team beat Fiji in the 1991 World Cup. Over the weekend, the national squad was in Spain for a European match, so the Romanian federation turned to a second tier of less experienced players.

Draguceanu, 21, is a lieutenant in the army. Most of the other members of the squad in Hong Kong are university students.

"We had never played sevens before a month ago," said Constantin Calafeteanu, 27, a train mechanic in Bucharest.

The Hong Kong tournament has always been as much a weekend beer-drinking binge as a rugby spectacle. In recent years, as it has grown in popularity and spectators from all over the world have filled the stadium beyond capacity, both the partying and the rugby have become more serious.

Many world-class players from 15-man rugby union appear in the sevens tournament. For veteran teams such as Australia and New Zealand, no matter how things go on the pitch there is always a postgame pint.

But for the Romanian team, which had few competitors in Hong Kong and little

cash, there was not much beyond the room and board provided by the tournament's sponsors, Cathay Pacific Airways and Hongkong Bank.

"You hear stories about other teams going to nightclubs, having businesses and their embassies look after them," said Paul Moore, a member of the Hong Kong Football Club, who acted as the Romanians' host. "These guys have none of that."

Maybe it was the good rest they had on Saturday night — or maybe the fear of being blamed if Romania was not invited back next year — but on Sunday the team staged an impressive turnaround.

A drizzling rain that began in the morning turned the pitch into a quagmire, undermining teams like the American Eagles, who lost their quarterfinal in the plate competition to Tonga, 20-6.

But the Romanians were able to adjust. They held their footing and the ball, easily beating Thailand in the morning quarterfinal, 32-0. Then they trounced Malaysia in the semifinal, 30-6.

The final, against the tall and muscular team from Papua New Guinea, was more evenly matched.

The two sides slogged through the opening minutes showing little skill before the Romanian halfback Maris Nedelcu broke free and slid into the corner for a try. A few minutes later, Draguceanu, an exciting power player, crashed his way through several defenders to score a second try.

Papua New Guinea fought back in the second half, but never managed to match the teamwork of the Romanians, who scored two more tries and a conversion to win the bowl, 18-12.

Later, at the players' dinner, a triumphant Romania shared the spotlight with the cup and plate winners, Fiji and Hong Kong. Players from other teams came by to pay their respects and trade pins and team neckties.

On Monday, the Romanians finally got the chance to explore Hong Kong — as local heroes. So what would they bring back to Romania from Hong Kong?

A jubilant Calafeteanu, the train mechanic, laughed.

"Memories," he said.

CHESS

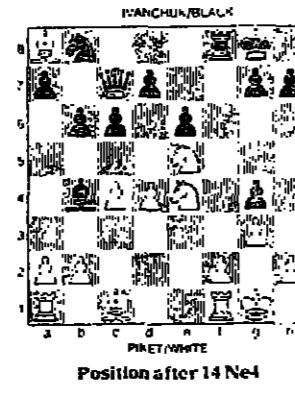
By Robert Byrne

THE improbable governed the key play of the final round of the Melody Amber tournament of the Vista Palace Hotel in Monaco on Feb. 12. The games were played at a speed of 30 minutes for each player. Vasily Ivanchuk, of Ukraine, faced Jeroen Piket of the Netherlands, who, playing White, could be expected to have reasonable chances to draw. In fact, he had none. Ivanchuk sprang an old, never-played suggestion on him and won handily.

The purpose of the Nimzovitchian 4...Bb6 in the Queen's Indian Defense is to induce either the modest 5 b3 or a queen guard such as 5 Qc2 or 5 Qa4, both of which let Black calmly retreat with 5...Bb7 and prepare...c5 without his having to worry about the reply d5. Piket chose 5 Nb2.

At first glance this development seems to put the QN into a passive position, but the aggressive idea is revealed by the Tukmakov gambit with 7 e4? Several unwitting souls have jumped at the chance for 7...Ne4 8 Ne5 Nc3?, only to realize after 9 Qh5! g6 10 Qh3! that Black must lose a piece. Moreover, 8...d5 yields White a strong initiative after 9 cd ed 10 Qa4 Kf8 11 O-O Nc6 12 Re1.

Accordingly, Black's hopes for a successful defense rest with 8...Bb4. Now, 9 Qe2 d5 10 cd Qd5 11 Nd3 Bd2 12 Bd2 is probably good for Black after Korchnoi's and Van der Wiel's suggestion, 12...Na6!



However, 9 Qh4 O-O 10 Be4 f5 11 Bf7 f6 12 Bg6 e3 13 O-O Qx7 14 Ne4 Be7 15 Bf4 d6 16 Ng4 Na6 17 e5 bc 18 de e5 19 cd Bd6 20 Rad1 Ra8 21 Rd6 ef 22 Rd7! Qd5 23 Nb6! forces a draw, as Tukmakov showed in Informant, No. 35, 1983. Actually, the move played for the first time in the present game (though suggested by Tukmakov), was 14...Na6!

What to do about it? On 15 Bf4 Ra8 16 e5 bc 17 a3 Ba5 18 b4 d6 19 Nd3 e5 20 de e5 21 Ne5 Qe7 22 ba c4 will recover a piece with decisive advantage for Black. In this hypothetical line, 19 Ne4 e5 20 de d5 21 Ne5 de should also be decisive.

What Piket played, 15 Bc6 de 16 Bf4, was thought by Tukmakov to yield White unclear play, but Ivanchuk quickly proved that wrong. After 16...Bd6 17 Nd6 Qd6 18 Ng6 e5! 19 Ne5 Qd4 20 Nc6

Qc4. Black enjoyed queen-plus-pawn for rook-plus-bishop. Further, 21 Na7? Qe4! contains the triple threat of 22...Qd7, 22...Ne5 or 22...Ra8 to snag the wandering white knight.

Ivanchuk invited simplification with 22...Nc6; thus, 29 Bc7 Nd8 30 Rd8 Qg4.

In a lost position, Piket blundered with 41 Rd1!, which let Ivanchuk exchange more material with 41...Qa4 42 Rb1 Qf4 43 g3.

The blunder 48 f6? cost Piket his rook after 48...Qb7. He still had about one minute left on his clock, but Ivanchuk had two minutes, easily enough for an experienced player to wrap everything up. Thus, Piket gave up.

QUEEN'S INDIAN DEFENSE

White	Black	White	Black
Piket	Ivanchuk	Piket	Ivanchuk
1 O-O	1 Nf6	22 Bc7	22 Nd8
2 c4	2 Nc6	23 Bc6	23 Qe4
3 Nf3	3 Bg7	24 Bc6	24 Qe4
4 e4	4 Bg7	25 Bc6	25 Qe4
5 Bb2	5 Bg7	26 Bc6	26 Qe4
6 Bb2	6 Bg7	27 Bc6	27 Qe4
7 e4	7 Bg7	28 Bc6	28 Qe4
8 Bb2	8 Bg7	29 Bc7	29 Nd8
9 Qh4	9 O-O	30 Rd8	30 Qg4
10 Be4	10 O-O	31 Bc6	31 Qe4
11 Bf7	11 Bb6	32 Bc6	32 Qe4
12 Bg6	12 Bb6	33 Bc6	33 Qe4
13 O-O	13 Bb6	34 Bc6	34 Qe4
14 Ne4	14 Bb6	35 Bc6	35 Qe4
15 Bc6	15 Bb6	36 Bc6	36 Qe4
16 Bc6	16 Bb6	37 Bc6	37 Qe4
17 Bc6	17 Bb6	38 Bc6	38 Qe4
18 Bc6	18 Bb6	39 Bc6	39 Qe4
19 Bc6	19 Bb6	40 Bc6	40 Qe4
20 Bc6	20 Bb6	41 Rd1	41 Qa4
21 Bc6	21 Bb6	42 Rb1	42 Qf4
22 Bc6	22 Bb6	43 g3	43 Qe4
23 Bc6	23 Bb6	44 Bc7	44 Nd8
24 Bc6	24 Bb6	45 Bc6	45 Qe4
25 Bc6	25 Bb6	46 Bc6	46 Qe4
26 Bc6	26 Bb6	47 Bc6	47 Qe4
27 Bc6	27 Bb6	48 Bc6	48 Qe4
28 Bc6	28 Bb6	49 Bc6	49 Qe4
29 Bc6	29 Bb6	50 Bc6	50 Qe4
30 Bc6	30 Bb6	51 Bc6	51 Qe4
31 Bc6	31 Bb6	52 Bc6	52 Qe4
32 Bc6	32 Bb6	53 Bc6	53 Qe4
33 Bc6	33 Bb6	54 Bc6	54 Qe4
34 Bc6	34 Bb6	55 Bc6	55 Qe4
35 Bc6	35 Bb6	56 Bc6	56 Qe4
36 Bc6	36 Bb6	57 Bc6	57 Qe4
37 Bc6	37 Bb6	58 Bc6	58 Qe4
38 Bc6	38 Bb6	59 Bc6	59 Qe4
39 Bc6	39 Bb6	60 Bc6	60 Qe4

BOOKS

MEMORIES OF RAIN
By Sunetra Gupta. 256 pages. \$17.95. Grove Weidenfeld, 841 Broadway, New York, New York 10003-4793.

Reviewed by Shashi Tharoor

AT the opening of "Memories of Rain," Sunetra Gupta's remarkable first novel, her protagonist, Moni, sees a woman fill a plastic tub with water for the pigeons — water they would not be able to drink, for pigeons "can only quench their thirst by opening their beaks to drops of rain." It is an arresting metaphor, for Moni, a daughter of Calcutta brought to London by an unsuitable husband, also cannot slake her emotional thirst from the plastic comforts of a passionless marriage. She suffers, yearning to open herself to the drops of rain that can only come from the remembered monsoons of her Bengali past.

"Memories of Rain" marks the triumphant debut of a gifted and compelling voice. In rolling sentences that pile clause upon clause, emotion upon emotion, keenly observed detail upon poignantly imagined whimsy, Sunetra Gupta weaves a story as intricate and rich, yet as light and warm, as a jamewar shawl.

Moni's encounter with the visiting Englishman Anthony, stranded at her Calcutta home by a monsoon storm, a return from a world she knows only from books, leads to an urgent courtship, marriage, emigration, betrayal, a child, a dilemma, a decision.

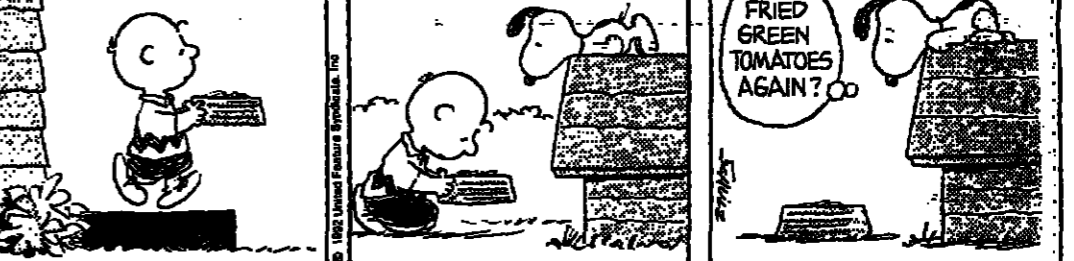
Not since Anita Desai has an Indian woman written like this, or written so well. Desai could not have bettered the haunting portrayal of the gentle, introspective Moni, so desired and so ill-used, venting her soul by her window in the "rain-swollen syllables of her song." But Gupta's debut also is a feeling contribution to the literature of displacement, an elegiac rendering of the cultural loss that emigration entails.

"Memories of Rain" is also the finest evocation I have read of contemporary Calcutta in the English language. Gupta's exquisite prose is suffused with expertly translated Bengali poetry, flowing seamlessly into language tangibly shaped by Shakespeare and Keats. The richness of the Bengali literary heritage has been woven into her text.

Sunetra Gupta has built upon this tradition and rendered it new and compelling. And she has done so in writing of the highest quality, perceptive, precise and wholly original. The 26-year-old author writes with rare insight and wisdom of love — of its budding forth in the impalpable caresses of glances exchanged and silences nourished, and of what happens when, in the wake of its fulfillment, love atrophies into duty.

She is better at evoking a mood than at submitting its elements to rational scrutiny, more skilled at depicting human frailty than at explaining her character's tolerance of it. Yet at the end, the reader is left haunted by the abiding echoes of Gupta's magic. As the last page is turned, one remains washed in song and silence, soaked in rain and darkness.

PEANUTS



BEEBLE BAILEY



CALVIN AND HOBBES



WIZARD of ID



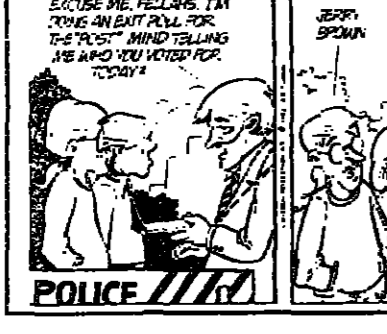
REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



DOONESBURY



DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME
By Henry Arnold and Bob Lutz

Unscramble these four Jumble words by putting one letter in each square to form four ordinary words.

GLARN
 UNFA
 DESEEC
 ALOONG

THE ONLY SOUND THAT TRAVELS FASTER THAN SOUND.

Now arrange the outside letters to form the surprise answer. Be sure you use all the letters from the above cartoon.

Print answer here: _____

Yesterday's Jumble: SKULY, BERN'L, NOODLE, SCENY? Answer: He managed to put his business on what he thought was a safe foundation, and you can bet it's here now — ON THE ROCKS.

Shashi Tharoor, the author of "The Great Indian Novel," and the forthcoming novel, "Show Business," wrote this for The Washington Post.

SPORTS BASEBALL

Wolverines Come of Age

5 Freshmen Coolly Face Final's Fire

By William C. Rhoden
New York Times Service

MINNEAPOLIS—It's not as if there has never been a group of outstanding freshman basketball players assembled in one class.

In 1966, UCLA landed Lew Alcindor and three other blue-chip recruits. A rule prohibiting freshmen from varsity competition kept them from view until 1967, when a team of four sophomores and a junior won the first of seven consecutive national championships for UCLA.

In 1971, the Bruins landed Bill Walton, Keith Wilkes, Greg Lee and Tommy Curtis, but against the freshman eligibility rule kept them from playing. A year later, the four sophomores carried UCLA to the title.

This season, however, is the first time that five freshmen who are eligible to play have come in and dominated competition consistently enough to lead their team to the brink of a national championship.

The team is Michigan, the time is now.

Junior Howard, Ray Jackson, Jimmy King, John Rose and Chris Webber, have helped to transform a Michigan team that finished 14-15 last season into a 25-8 dynasty that was to play defending champion Duke on Monday night at the Metrodome

in the National Collegiate Athletic Association tournament final.

The Wolverines and the Blue Devils met once previously this season, in Ann Arbor, Michigan, in December. Michigan trailed by 13 points in the second half but rallied; Duke prevailed, 88-85, in overtime, but the game was etched in the minds of players on both sides.

"Nobody ever thought that there would be a rematch to end the season," said Steve Fisher, Michigan's head coach. "In mid-December, we were finding ourselves. We were starting three freshmen, not five, and had a few more peaks and valleys with end games. We're a better team now, and I'm sure Duke is."

Duke was looking to become the first team to repeat as national champions since UCLA in 1973. So it was a tough call as to the more sensational story: Duke repeating, or a group of teenagers — 10 months removed from high school — leading Michigan to the title.

Perhaps fittingly, it was the overtime loss to Duke that inspired the five freshmen to look at themselves in a new light.

"Even now people come up to me and say, 'That was a great game against Duke,'" Webber said. "A lot of kids told me that was the best game they'd ever

seen — it was exciting and all of that. Even though we lost, we proved that win or lose we're going to be exciting to watch."

Perhaps the most significant aspect of Michigan's performance this season has been the seamless manner in which the team, practically from Day 1, has come together.

Unlike other squads studded with freshman stars, this one has not got bogged down in a clash of egos. The Wolverines have instead achieved a brass but collective selflessness in which upperclassmen who anticipated starting roles this season have gracefully accepted their roles as backups.

Eric Riley, who started 26 games at center, was replaced by Webber; Michael Talley, who started at guard, was replaced by King; Freddie Hunter was replaced by Howard and James Voskuil was replaced by Jackson after Voskuil injured an ankle in a pickup game in December.

The transition was eased because the freshmen were so much better than the returning players that there was no cause for prolonged debate.

"From what the media has told me and from what I can see, we've never had freshman playing like this in the history of a college basketball season," Voskuil said. "So, yeah, it's a lot of media hype. But they're worth it."

Morris Tames the Tigers on Opening Day

The Associated Press

DETROIT — Sooner or later, Jack Morris was bound to give up a run.

Morris, who finished last year with the most memorable shutout in World Series history, started this season with eight more scoreless innings. He made his debut for Toronto in 1992's first run with a first-inning single.

Gullickson, one of only four 20-game winners last season, lost the first Opening Day start of his 10-year career. He gave up three runs on eight hits and walked one in six innings.

The Blue Jays got to Gullickson early. Roberto Alomar, the second batter, doubled and scored on Winfield's two-out single. Winfield's third consecutive hit, an infield single in the fifth, was No. 2,700 in his 20-year career.

In the fourth, Borders homered over the right-field fence.

Olerud homered into the second deck in center to lead off the sixth. The rookie Derek Bell singled home Kelly Gruber, who had doubled off Mark Leiter, in the eighth.

Fielder, who led the majors with 31 home runs in 1990 and tied for the lead with 44 last season, opened the ninth with an opposite-field drive to right center. The homer did not seem to bother Morris, who cracked a smile as Fielder chugged around the bases.

Deer, who had struck out in his three previous at-bats, homered with two outs.

■ **Snuffles Shines**

A crowd of 44,568, including President George Bush, showed up

at the new Oriole Park at Camden Yards in Baltimore.

Camden Yards, with its modern amenities and an old-time flavor, was the focus of the day, rather than the team. But Sutcliffe gave the fans more to look at than the city skyline beyond center field, the bricked, 94-year-old warehouse beyond right and the 25-foot scoreboard built into the right-field wall.

Sutcliffe, 35, who was signed as a free agent, struck out six and walked one in his 17th career shutout and first complete game since 1989. He allowed only two runners to get as far as second base.

The Indians' starter, Charles Nagy, did not allow a runner past first base until the fifth inning, when Baltimore scored its two runs. After Sam Horn walked and took second on a one-out single by Leo Gomez, Chris Hoiles drove in a run with a ground-rule double that bounced over the center-field wall. Billy Ripken then executed a perfect suicide squeeze to score Gomez.

■ **Big Homers for Padres**

Rijo, 15-6 last year for the Reds, gave up two costly homers in nine innings: one by Fred McGriff that put the Padres ahead 3-2 in the sixth, and Jackson's leadoff homer in the ninth after the Reds had tied the score in the seventh.

Jackson, who hit 21 homers last year, pulled a 2-0 pitch over the left-field wall. Randy Myers, traded from the Reds to the Padres over the winter, closed the ninth for the save.



AMERICA'S FIRST LEFT-HANDER — President Bush gesturing in mock chagrin after sending his ceremonial Opening Day pitch low and inside at the new Oriole Park in Baltimore.



Two of Michigan's "fab five," Chris Webber, left, and Jimmy King, clanking before the final.

Duke's Goal: Getting There

By Malcolm Moran
New York Times Service

MINNEAPOLIS — The questions began a year ago, even before that bright day the morning after, when the Duke Blue Devils went home to North Carolina, and a sign that read, "Welcome Home NCAA Champions."

"There was plenty of room in the Cameron Stadium rafters for Duke's first national basketball championship banner; there would be room for another. And the difficult 12-month journey the Blue Devils have taken, just to earn a chance of igniting another career bonfire, has been both capably planned and unpredictably painful to the end.

The anticipated loss of senior forward Brian Davis for the championship game Monday night against Michigan, because of a sprained left ankle suffered in Duke's semifinal victory over Indiana on Saturday, was just another complication in Duke's effort to become the first team to repeat as champion since the 1973 UCLA Bruins.

In the 19 years since UCLA won a standard-setting seventh consecutive championship, only one school has had a team reach the point that these Blue Devils have reached.

The 1985 Georgetown Hoyas, having won the championship the previous year, reached the final only to lose to a Villanova team that made 78.6 percent of its shots from the field.

The Blue Devils' approach to this season helped them overcome Bobby Hurley's broken foot and Grant Hill's sprained ankle earlier this year. They won 33 of 35 games partly as the result of having divided the season into workable parts, each one to be evaluated as it passed.

Following the lead Coach Mike Krzyzewski established before the start of practice in the fall, the Blue Devils challenged the notion that a college team — one year different even if most of the same players return — can truly defend a championship.

Duke has clung to the distinction often enough for it to become a mantra. The Blue Devils were not defending a title; they were trying to earn a position, a step at a time, to win another.

"We approached this season where our goal wasn't to win the national championship, but our goal was to achieve things along the way so we could have fun along the way," Krzyzewski said. "If you only have one goal, and it's five months away, six months away, I don't see how you can focus on that."

"Playing at Michigan, and doing well, was a goal of ours," the coach said, referring to a game early in the season that Duke won, barely. "Doing things in the first two weeks of January. Those were goals, and I think we've had more fun as a result. Winning the national champion-

ship became a goal when we got over winning against Kentucky. Which I'm not sure that completely occurred. I don't know that we completely got over beating Kentucky."

The locks on Duke players' faces in the frantic final minutes of the Indiana game — and the sight of star center Christian Laettner pushing his body up the floor at a strolling pace — reinforced the picture of a spent group struggling to remain No. 1 for one more night.

But Hurley, whose decision-making responsibilities as the point guard make his role especially taxing, challenged the notion that his team was tired. From Feb. 8 through 23, he missed five games as a result of the broken bone in his right foot.

Hurley, who led Duke with 26 points against Indiana, said that it was not until this weekend that he felt his condition had come back to what it had been before.

If Hurley had not scored the 26 points — including 18 on 3-point shots — the Blue Devils would not have been able to reach the spot they know from a year ago. They endured Indiana's effort, just as they found a way to overcome the February injuries, to stand 40 minutes away.

"The most important point is that we didn't panic then, and things worked out well," Krzyzewski said. "And we won't panic now. You try to do the best with the guys you have."

MINORS: Far From the Silver Screen, an Aging Bush Leaguer Weaves His Brilliant Career

(Continued from page 1)

to him, a real humanitarian. The umpire was shouting, "Show me the ball! Show me the ball!" With all his remaining strength, Lancellotti spread open his right thumb, revealing, to his surprise, the glowing moonstone of a baseball in his fist.

His entire upper left side was a ripening tumor. Williams, his manager with San Diego, told him to report at 2 P.M. the next day for treatment. Lancellotti was 15 minutes late to the ballpark the next day. The game wouldn't start for another five hours and he wasn't going to play anyway, not with his arm in a sling. He'd left the hotel a half-hour early but there was construction on the highway, and he had taken the wrong exit. Fifteen minutes late.

Here came Williams, bellowing, whooping, yelling his arms flapping. His nose touched Lancellotti's nose. It is not the department one would expect from a legendary manager, to senselessly berate a young, vulnerable player after he tried to run through a wall. Or maybe one would expect exactly that.

The conversation ended with Williams promising that Lancellotti would never play for him again. He was right. Lancellotti didn't win another chance in the majors until 1986, when he played 15 games for San

Francisco. His big league career adds up to 65 at bats, a .193 average, and two home runs.

He played 1987-88 in Japan, hitting 58 homers in 190 games for Hiroshima, earning \$500,000, and he was miserable. Two years later he played in the now defunct Senior League in Florida with Ferguson Jenkins, Rollie Fingers and Bill Campbell, and, as he recalls it now, he never was happier.

How did he qualify for the Senior League in 1990?

"I lied about my age," he said. "I said I was 35."

One day in 1990 the Red Sox called him up from Triple-A Pawtucket. He drove the 45 minutes to Boston singing out loud; he walked around Fenway Park, breathed in the air. There was a phone call for Lancellotti. It was Lou Gorman, the Red Sox general manager, buzzing into his ear that they had decided to demote him back to Pawtucket.

"Most times you'd go up, get a few at bats, and they'd say they'd given you a shot," Lancellotti said. "Most guys can't become comfortable that fast, but some guys get a second chance. I never got a second chance."

He had only 10 home runs last year — he wasn't playing much — when in August one teammate was injured, and another was called up to Boston. One last chance for him. He finished August with 11 home runs to win

the International League title with 21. He was named the best player in the Red Sox farm system. At the same time, they released him. His home run record stood at 276. The Red Sox figured he was too old. Their books said he was 34.

"Actually, I was 35," Lancellotti says. "I lied about my age."

The Oakland A's asked him to manage their Rookie League team in Medford, Oregon, but their salary couldn't support his family. What else was he going to do? Last month he arrived in Italy.

"I had offers from Mexico City and other teams in Italy, but Parma had been calling me for two years," he said. "It's hard because my daughter's 2 and my son is 6. You get on the phone with him, and he wants you to fly home for a day. You wonder a lot of times, is it all worth it? Then I wonder: Could I get this kind of a job back home? The answer is no. Things are tight back there."

"My other problem is, I've been playing so long, I love it so much — if I quit and go onto something else, am I going to be happy?" he added. "My biggest fear is someday I'll be behind a desk somewhere and I know I'll hate it. I know things won't match up to the way they were when I was playing ball. So, while I can do it, I'd better do it."

There are only 15 players on his new team.

They are scheduled to play twice a week, on the weekends, because most of his teammates have full-time jobs. At best he will play 65 games this year. He might play the outfield, designated hitter, he might even pitch. He is their only left-handed pitcher.

The season opened last weekend with Parma taking a pair from Casalecchio in Bologna, where the crowds, by Lancellotti's estimate, totaled 110 over two days. "You can hear yourself breathe out there," he said.

He had two singles, and then prepared himself for five days off. "If you have four bad games over here it's like a monthlong slump," Lancellotti said.

Next weekend Rome's team will visit Parma for two games in a ballpark not unlike the minor league stadiums Lancellotti came from, except for the billboard ads in the outfield. He can't translate them here. But he might dent a few.

"I'd like to win a home run title here," he said, smoking a cigarette. "That would give me home run titles on three continents — the U.S., Japan and Italy. No, I, though, I'd like to win a championship. All these years I never won a championship. So that's what I'd like, that and to do well enough so that they'll want me back next year."

He also will have a book coming out soon. You know, based on the movie.

SCOREBOARD

BASKETBALL			
NBA Standings			
EASTERN CONFERENCE			
Atlantic Division			
Team	W	L	Pct.
New York	44	31	.589
Boston	44	31	.589
New Jersey	35	39	.474
Philadelphia	34	40	.457
Washington	24	51	.320
Orlando	18	57	.240
Central Division			
Team	W	L	Pct.
Chicago	41	34	.547
Cleveland	32	43	.429
Indiana	27	48	.360
Atlanta	25	49	.338
Charlotte	24	49	.329
Milwaukee	23	49	.316
WESTERN CONFERENCE			
Midwest Division			
Team	W	L	Pct.
Utah	46	27	.627
San Antonio	42	31	.571
Houston	39	34	.530
Denver	33	39	.457
Dallas	19	53	.260
Minnesota	14	58	.239
Pacific Division			
Team	W	L	Pct.
Portland	32	32	.500
Golden State	30	34	.469
Phoenix	27	37	.420
Seattle	23	41	.357
L.A. Clippers	21	43	.328
L.A. Lakers	20	44	.312
Sacramento	20	44	.312

FOOTBALL			
NFL			
EUROPEAN DIVISION			
Team	W	L	T
Baltimore	2	1	0
Frankfurt	2	1	0
London	2	1	0
NORTH AMERICAN EAST DIVISION			
Team	W	L	T
Montreal	1	2	0
N.Y.-N.J.	0	3	0
Chicago	0	3	0
NORTH AMERICAN WEST DIVISION			
Team	W	L	T
Sacramento	3	0	0
Birmingham	2	1	0
San Antonio	2	1	0

BASEBALL			
Exhibition Games			
SUNDAY'S RESULTS			
Team	W	L	T
Chicago	2	1	0
Boston	2	1	0
Philadelphia	2	1	0
San Francisco	2	1	0
Los Angeles	2	1	0
San Diego	2	1	0
Seattle	2	1	0
San Francisco	2	1	0
Los Angeles	2	1	0
San Diego	2	1	0
Seattle	2	1	0

SIDELINES

English Soccer Players Back Strike

LONDON (Reuters) — English first division soccer players have voted overwhelmingly to strike in a dispute over television revenue from the new Premier League, but their union received a new offer on Monday.

Ballot results on Monday showed that more than 91 percent of the players supported indefinite strike action to back the Professional Footballers' Association demands for 10 percent of television revenue from the new league next season. But the players' group chief executive, Gordon Taylor, said there would be no immediate strike while they considered the new offer from league officials.

The players, seeking a 10 percent cut from television coverage, last month turned down a 5 percent "final offer" from Sir John Quinlan, the chairman of the Premier League, which is due to kick off in August. Neither the league nor the players gave details of the new offer.

IAAF Calls Krabbe Ruling Confusing

STOCKHOLM (Combined Dispatches) — The head of the International Amateur Athletic Association's medical committee said on Monday that he was confused by a decision to lift a four-year doping ban on the German sprinter Katrin Krabbe.

Arne Ljungqvist, an IAAF vice president, said that his organization would ask for a report from the German Athletics Federation. In London, the IAAF administrative chief, Pierre Weiss, said the group would issue a statement later Monday. The German decision must be ratified by the IAAF before Krabbe can compete in international events such as the Barcelona Olympics.

In Bonn, one of Krabbe's sponsors, the cosmetics company Goldwell, said that it might sue the German federation over the ban. (Reuters, AFP)

For the Record

Scott Mitchell completed 20 of 28 pass attempts Sunday for 266 yards and three touchdowns as the Orlando Thunder defeated the Ohio Glory, 28-3, in the World League of American Football in Columbus, Ohio. (AP)

Graeme Souness, manager of the Liverpool soccer club, entered a hospital Monday for triple heart bypass surgery that will sideline him for the rest of the season, the club announced. Souness, 38, will be replaced by an assistant manager, Ronnie Moran. (AP)

Bobby Robson, 59, the former manager of English national soccer team, has reached an agreement to coach the Portuguese club Sporting Lisbon for two years, club officials said Monday. Terms were not disclosed. (Reuters)

Arsonists destroyed Becher's Brook, the most formidable fence on Britain's Grand National steeplechase course, the police said on Monday. They said local vandals — not animal rights activists — were thought to have started the blaze at Liverpool's Aintree racecourse on Sunday night, a day after the annual Grand National race. (Reuters)

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AUSTRALIA	001-800-4111	BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS	001-800-4111	CUBA	001-800-4111	HONDURAS	011-502-2222	INDONESIA	001-800-4111	KOREA	001-800-4111	POLAND	001-800-4111
BELGIUM	001-800-4111	CAYMAN ISLANDS	001-800-4111	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	001-800-4111	ICELAND	011-354-2222	LAOS	001-800-4111	MACAU	001-800-4111	PORTUGAL	001-800-4111
BENELUX	001-800-4111	CHINA	001-800-4111	GUATEMALA	011-502-2222	IRELAND	001-800-4111	LIBERIA	001-800-4111	MALAYSIA	001-800-4111	RUSSIA	001-800-4111
BHARAT	001-800-4111	CHINA	001-800-4111	HONG KONG	001-800-4111	NETHERLANDS	001-800-4111	LIBERIA	001-800-4111	MEXICO	001-800-4111	SAUDI ARABIA	001-800-4111
BHARAT	001-800-4111	CHINA	001-800-4111	HONG KONG	001-800-4111	NETHERLANDS	001-800-4111	LIBERIA	001-800-4111	MEXICO	001-800-4111	SEYCHELLES	001-800-4111
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BHARAT	001-800-4111	CHINA	001-800-4111	HONG KONG	001-800-4111	NETHERLANDS	001-800-4111	LIBERIA	001-800-4111	MEXICO	001-800-4111	SINGAPORE	001-800-4111

ART BUCHWALD

Revising Career Goals

WASHINGTON — "What do you want to be when you grow up?" I asked little Clem...



Buchwald

waiting to go out on the field for Little League baseball? "No, I never did."

Anne Frank Book Unveils Photos Of Pre-War Days

AMSTERDAM — Previously unpublished photographs of Anne Frank have been included in a book that tells of the diarist's childhood before the Holocaust.

"In order to be president of the United States, you will have to raise a great deal of money. Are you prepared to do this?"

Pleasure, Profit and the Embattled Alps

By Marlise Simons New York Times Service GENEVA — The people of the Alps have always reshaped their breathtaking and dangerous landscapes.



A winter traffic jam in the French Alps, an increasingly familiar experience.

cope with traffic. The Alps already carry more than 15 percent of Europe's freight traffic through a small sliver of territory.

In Austria, protest led to an order that trucks have buffers around their engines to reduce noise. Last month, Austria set new limits on traffic flow, infuriating Germany.

PEOPLE

Ex-Penthouse Model To Appear in Sex Case

A former model for Penthouse magazine plans to appeal a ruling by a New York state appeals court that overturned a \$4 million punitive damage award for sexual harassment.

Curtis Hanson's thriller "The Hand That Rocks the Cradle" won several prizes at the Crime Film Festival in Cognac, France.

When Herman Hill Kay came to the University of California at Berkeley's law school almost 33 years ago, she was only the second woman to be hired.

Jimmy Breslin, the New York Newsday columnist, has a theory to explain the hostile press coverage that has buffeted Bill Clinton.

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